REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE Assam

1901-02 to 1904-05

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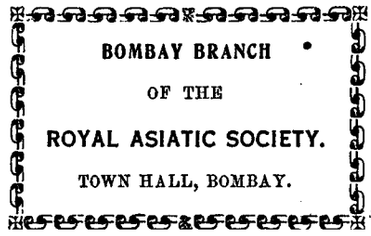

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1901-1902.

1904-05

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1902.

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Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year 1901-1902.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Revenue Department, No. 4624, dated Shillong, the 12th November 1902.

Read—

Revenue Administration Reports of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and of the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet, for the year ending on the 31st March 1902.

RESOLUTION.

THE Land Revenue history of the year is treated under the following heads:

(1) Agricultural conditions of the year.
(2) Land Revenue Settlements—
  (A) Ordinary.
  (B) Special.
(3) Land Revenue Collections.
(4) Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
(5) Local Rates.
(6) Land Records.
(7) Regular revision of Settlement and Survey.
(8) Revenue Court Work.
(9) General.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Weather.

2. The weather was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture throughout the province. In the Surma Valley the rainfall was well distributed, but in Assam, though the total amount of rain was up to the average, the early rice crop suffered to some extent from drought in April and May, and an unusually heavy fall in the last week of November damaged the winter rice (*sali* and *bao*) and interfered with the cultivation of mustard and pulse. In the Assam range the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed except in the Naga Hills. Little damage was done by floods except in Nowgong, where the Kopili overflowed its banks in October and destroyed a portion of the winter rice crop.

Cropped area and outturn.

3. In 1900-1901 there was a serious failure of the rice crop, prices rose to a height which is unusual in Assam, and the stocks in hand were reduced below their normal level. The villagers accordingly took advantage of the favourable conditions of the past year and extended the area under cultivation by about 5 per cent., and as the harvest was, on the whole, a good one, the results from the agricultural point of view must be considered satisfactory. The increase in cropping is reported to have been as large as 14 per cent. in Cachar. The following table shows the percentages on the normal of the outturn of rice,—the staple crop of the province,—taking area as well as outturn into consideration, and of the outturn of all crops taken together:

—	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibsagar.	Lakhimpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	115	118	78	84	106	94	78	118
All crops	115	118	77	85	107	92	78	118

In the Surma Valley and in Darrang and Lakhimpur the harvest was an excellent one, and was fair in Nowgong and Kamrup, but in Goalpara and Sibsagar the late rice crop was injured, in the former district by the early cessation of the monsoon, in the

latter by heavy rain in November. The area under mustard increased, but the crop was not a particularly good one. Of minor staples, sugarcane did well and pulse (*matkalai*) indifferently. Jute was an average crop.

Public health.

4. Public health was distinctly good, and there was a marked fall in the recorded death-rate. This decrease in mortality was genuine, and was not, as might perhaps be supposed, due to increased inaccuracy of registration, as the recorded birth-rate was nearly two per mille higher than the average for the preceding eight years, and largely exceeded the recorded death-rate.

Prices.

5. In consequence of the failure of the winter rice crop of 1900-1901, the price of common rice ranged high in every district. The highest point was reached between July and September, when rice could not be purchased anywhere in the plains for less than four rupees a maund, while in Nowgong and North Lakhimpur, only seven seers were sold for a rupee. In these small markets, however, it is probable that the slackness of the demand affects the supply, and that, if there was a larger business to be done, more grain would be brought in for sale and the price would be lower. Prices fell rapidly everywhere after the reaping of the late rice crop. Mustard was cheap and only fetched from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 3-8 a maund. Raw sugar was also selling for as little as Rs. 3-8 a maund in Golaghat, and in parts of the Assam Valley hardly repaid the cost of cultivation.

Trade.

6. In consequence of the poor rice harvest of 1900-1901, the imports of husked rice reached the unusually high figure of 20·4 lakhs of maunds, being more than double those of the previous year, while there was a considerable decrease in the exports both of unhusked rice and mustard. The opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway to Dimapur has lent a great stimulus to the imports of rice from Manipur, and the line was also largely used in the Surma Valley for the carriage of food-grains.

SECTION II*A*.

SETTLEMENTS UNDER ORDINARY RULES.

Total settled area and revenue.

7. The total area of the plains of Assam, as calculated by the Survey Department, is 31,789 square miles, and the settled area at the end of the year was 12,007 square miles, or 97 square miles more than on the 31st March 1901; but the revenue demand was only 56·7 lakhs of rupees, or one lakh less than the revenue of the previous year. The various tenures in force and the causes of the variation in the revenue demand and the settled area are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Permanently-settled estates.

8. There are 19 permanently-settled estates in Goalpara, covering an area of 2,373 square miles and paying the nominal revenue of Rs. 11,411. No change took place during the year. In Slyhet there were on 31st March 49,847 estates of this class, covering an area of 3,767 square miles and paying a revenue of Rs. 3,65,274, thirteen estates with an area of 228 acres having been bought in by Government during the year when sold for arrears of revenue. No less than 51 per cent. of the settled area of the province is permanently settled, and the average revenue assessed on this class of tenure is only 1·4 pie per acre in Goalpara and 2 annas 5 pies per acre in Sylhet.

Temporarily-settled estates.

9. *Cachar*.—The total area settled under the ordinary rules amounted to 418,157 acres, which was only 175 acres more than in the preceding year, but there was an increase of Rs. 4,448 in the revenue demand (amounting to Rs. 4,44,561), chiefly due to the resettlement of expired *jangalburi* leases at ordinary rates. There seems to have been much delay in the disposal of applications for land. There were altogether 2,398 cases to be dealt with, nearly half of which were pending from the previous year, but in only 510 cases were final orders passed. The explanation offered is that the ordinary revenue staff were engaged in winding up the resettlement: the Chief Commissioner is aware that the incomplete condition in which the settlement records were handed over caused a good deal of extra work in the District office, but it is of importance that applications for land should be disposed of promptly and a further report will be called for. No progress was made in extending the colonization of the disforested areas in the Inner Line, Barak, and Dhaleswari reserves, which were thrown open for cultivation some years ago. Altogether 13,679 acres of land have been settled in these forests up to date, but although a considerable area still remains unsettled, the proportion of culturable land it contains is but small.

10. *Sylhet.*—Less than a fifth of the occupied area in this district is temporarily settled. It exhibits an increase of 20,709 acres; but one-third of this increase is due to the fact that in previous years land annually settled by the tahsil staff was for reasons, which are not quite clear, omitted from the district returns.

Applications for waste land were promptly disposed of, 492 being either struck off or sanctioned, and only 123 remaining pending at the close of the year. Forty-one thousand and seventy-five acres were settled on annual leases for ordinary cultivation. Some of these estates are situated in the Jaintia and Pratabgarh parganas and were measured up by the district patwaris, but the majority of leases were issued by the ordinary tahsil staff. This form of settlement is open to objection, as the tahsil muharrir is not only required to ascertain the area of the holding, but is also responsible for the classification of the land, and steps are being taken to issue periodic leases, wherever possible, by a special establishment under the control of the *Ilam* Settlement Officer.

Considerable progress was made in the settlement of the Langai-Singla disforested area, which was recently thrown open to cultivation. It was hoped that it might be possible to break up this land into allotments with clearly-defined boundaries, which could be offered to intending settlers, and a survey was undertaken to ascertain the area of *tila* and flat land in the valleys and to mark off the different holdings. The jungle was, however, found to be so dense that demarcation proved to be impossible, and the settlers must clear and demarcate the boundaries of their land before a survey will be of any use. The total area allotted up to date amounts to 6,848 acres, and as cultivation extends and communications improve, it is expected that the land towards the southern end of the valleys near the Lushai Hills will be taken up.

11. *The Assam Valley.*—There was an increase of 42,337 acres (or of 1 per cent.) in the settled area, concomitantly with a decrease of Rs. 1,19,594 (or of 2·6 per cent.) in the land revenue. The fall in assessment is entirely due to the special concessions that were granted under the orders of the Government of India in the Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong districts, which constitute the most prominent fact in the revenue history of the year. A reduction in rates involved abatements of Rs. 60,000 in Kamrup, Rs. 20,000 in Darrang, and Rs. 1,00,000 in Nowgong. This measure of relief was called for by the extraordinary losses these districts had suffered in population and in cropped areas owing to the damage caused by the earthquake of 1897 and the decimating mortality due to *kalá-ázár*. It has been greatly appreciated by the people, and the local officers are agreed as to the good effects which may be expected (and of which there are already some signs) in arresting the decline of cultivation which has marked the last few years.

The land which was newly taken up for cultivation was settled almost wholly on annual lease. As an annual lease continues in force until formally relinquished, and is very rarely terminated by Government, the advantages offered to ryots by the periodic form of lease merely lie in the legal right of transfer which it confers, and in the case of new land this right is of but little account.

12. Details of the changes in settled *khiraj* area and revenue demand are given by districts below:

—	Settled area, 1901-1902.	Revenue, 1901-1902.	+ or —, area.	+ or —, revenue.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Goalpara—Eastern Duars	68,912	93,037	+ 691	= 4,2°0
Kamrup	420,992	10,40,904	+11,055	— 31,027
Darrang	253,684	6,40,332	+ 2,361	— 18,292
Nowgong	195,216	4,10,984	— 2,010	—1,01,925
Sibsagar	499,471	13,17,161	+ 8,933	+ 20,747
Lakhimpur	204,639	4,99,188	+ 8,281	+ 16,463
Total	1,642,914	40,01,606	+29,311	—1,18,314

Nowgong is the only district which shows a decrease in settled aea; and almost satisfactory increase is reported from Kamrup, which appears to indicate that the people

are beginning to recover from the effects of the earthquake, are abandoning the fields which have been permanently ruined, and are moving to the north of the district. For a long time the ryots clung to their holdings, and it was only natural that, with the attachment of all natives of India for their homes, they should decline to abandon them till the impossibility of cultivating their fields had been placed beyond all doubt. At the same time there was obviously no justification for a permanent reduction of the cultivated area when there was plenty of good land awaiting settlement, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the objections towards emigration are being overcome. A fact which merits special notice is that the inhabitants of several villages, acting on the suggestion of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, and under the guidance of the Local Board Overseer, Srijut Chidananda Chaudhari, united in deepening by their own labour the bed of a portion of the Borolia, which was silted up in the earthquake, in order to render culturable a large tract of land in the Hajo tahsil, which has been submerged since 1897. The increase in Darrang is less than might have been expected, but Mangaldai is still suffering to some extent from the effects of *kalá-ázár*, and acts as a drag upon the progressive subdivision of Tezpur. In Lakhimpur and Sibsagar there was, as usual, a large increase in the settled area.

13. Since the Assam Valley was resettled in 1893-94, the settled area in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur has steadily increased year by year while in Nowgong it has, with equal steadiness, declined. In Darrang the general tendency has been towards expansion, except in 1900-1901, when the drought produced a reduction in the settled area, but the figures for 1901-1902 are higher than those of any previous year. In Kamrup there have been marked oscillations as will be seen from the figures on the margin showing the variations, in thousands of acres, since 1892-93, the net result being that the settled area is now only 87 per cent. of that ten years ago. The sudden decrease in 1898-99 was caused by the abandonment of land which had been rendered unculturable by the earthquake, and the further drop in 1900-1901 was no doubt largely due to the bad harvest, which impoverished the ryots and compelled them to resign all land which did not repay the cost of cultivation. The settlement of 1901-1902 showed the largest increase which has occurred during the past ten years, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the worse effects of the earthquake have now passed away, and that cultivation will continue to extend year by year unless arrested by some unforeseen calamity. The decrease in the settled area of Nowgong is comparatively small, but as the year was a healthy one and the recorded birth-rate exceeded the recorded death-rate, an extension of cultivation might not unreasonably have been looked for. The explanation is probably to be found in the reluctance of the ryots to resign their fields even when no longer able to cultivate them. It is estimated that between 1891—1901 the indigenous population of Nowgong decreased by fully 30 per cent., whereas the *khiraj* settled area (excluding land settled with planters) only decreased by 22 per cent. in the last decade. Resignations have thus not kept pace with deaths, and even now that the general health of the district is improving, a little time must elapse before there will be any substantial increase in the settled area. The Commissioner is, however, inclined to take a favourable view of the situation and predicts a speedy expansion of cultivation, as *kalá-ázár* is dying out and the revenue rates have been substantially reduced.

Year.	Thousands of acres.
1893-94 ...	− 7
1894-95 ...	+ 6
1895-96 ...	− 7
1896-97 ...	+ 4
1897-98 ...	0
1898-99 ...	−48
1899-1900 ...	0
1900-1901 ...	−20
1901-1902 ...	+11

14. The area which is held direct from Government by time-expired tea-garden coolies increased by 7,022 acres and reached the total of 82,272 acres. This is inconsiderable when compared with the extent of the coolie immigration that has been adding to the population of the province for many years past. Foreigners other than coolies have taken up only 20,307 acres in the Assam Valley, a striking proof of the isolation of the valley from the rest of India.

Now that railway communication has practically been completed between Dibrugarh and Gauhati, the Chief Commissioner trusts that it may be found possible to open up the extensive tracts of jungle lying on either side of the line. Efforts have been made to induce contractors to settle their coolies on this land by the offer of favourable terms, and when the hill section has been opened, it is hoped that cultivators will flow in from the Surma Valley, where the population is beginning to press upon the soil.

15. No less than 186,291 acres settled in the year preceding are shown as having been excluded from settlement during the year under review. But a considerable portion of this area was in reality only transferred from one class of tenure to another, and the actual decrease amounted to 164,054 acres, or to 10 per cent. of the settled area of the preceding year. An area of 154,918 acres was relinquished, and 7,228 acres were struck off the rolls, because the ryots formerly in possession were dead or had absconded. On the other hand, 153,188 acres of new land were taken up and 38,636 of resigned land retaken.

The percentage of the settled area which was formally resigned was highest in *Dhubri (26) and Barpeta and Nowgong (20)*, and lowest in the Sibsagar district, where *it was less than 4 per cent., and in the Dibrugarh subdivision, where it was only a little over three.* The heavy resignations in Lower Assam are partly due to the extent to which summer rice and mustard are grown, as the *chapori* land on which these crops are sown is generally abandoned after the second or third year. The depressed condition of agriculture in this portion of the division has also something to do with the matter. Land has hardly any selling value, and is now resigned by the ryots with very little hesitation, as they are not afraid of its being taken up by others. A large proportion of the settled area of the Assam Valley is, it need hardly be said, permanently held, but the fluctuating portion, which may amount to a fourth of the whole, is entirely resigned in the course of four or five years, and cultivation oscillates backwards and forwards over a certain area, much in the same way that the Brahmaputra changes its bed. In Nowgong, for instance, the area permanently relinquished during the past three years is nearly three-fifths of the total settled area of 1900-1901, in Kamrup more than a fourth, and in Darrang nearly 20 per cent. was resigned and not retaken. On the other hand, in Sibsagar and the Dibrugarh subdivision only about 8 per cent. of the settled area was so abandoned, as in Upper Assam mustard and summer rice are not largely grown, and transplanted rice land is too valuable to be readily relinquished.

Nisf-khiraj estates, *i.e.*, estates settled at half rates, in the Brahmaputra Valley.

16. The number, area and revenue of estates settled at half rates are given in Statement I. The cultivated portion of these estates, almost three-fourths of which lie in the district of Kamrup, is settled at half the *khiraj* rates, and the waste portions at 1 anna 3 pies per *bigha*. The total area at the close of the year was 192,450 acres assessed at Rs. 1,70,225. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 289 acres in area and Rs. 7,497 in revenue, for which the Kamrup district was responsible. The decrease in revenue was due to the abatement made under the orders of the Government of India.

Proportion of *basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*.

17. Statement No. VI in the Commissioner's report shows the distribution of the land in the Assam Valley under the three main heads, *basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*: 9·9 per cent. falls under the first head, 57·7 per cent. under *rupit*, and 27·3 per cent. under *faringati*. The proportion of *basti* land is especially high in Nowgong and Barpeta, where agriculture is in a depressed condition, owing no doubt to the fact that land of this class is the last to be thrown up. The proportion of *rupit* varies inversely with the extent to which *chapori* cultivation is undertaken and is highest in Darrang, Gauhati, and Sibsagar sadr. Taking the valley as a whole, the proportion of *faringati* has shown a tendency to decrease in recent years. It is now only 27 per cent., but in 1897-98 it was nearly 34 per cent., and in 1885-86 it was as much as 42 per cent. of the whole. The cause of this decrease is no doubt partly to be found in the fact that in Upper Assam where cultivation has been extending, the proportion of transplanted rice grown is very large; but it is also probably to some extent due to greater strictness in the classification of *basti* and *rupit* land.

SECTION II*B*.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS.

18. Waste land is at present in very little demand for the extension of tea gardens, and no applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules were received in the Surma Valley; details for the Assam Valley are shown in the statement in the margin. Settlement was apparently made with reasonable promptitude, and the number of cases disposed of exceeded the number of institutions. In Sylhet 3,589 acres were settled under these rules, and in Assam 3,402 acres, and though 36 cases were pending at the close of the year, the total area covered by them was only 6,805 acres. Enquiries have been instituted regarding some apparently long-pending cases in Cachar.

Districts.	Pending from previous year.	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Goalpara ...	1	...	1	...
Kamrup ...	...	...	...	...
Darrang ...	4	10	4	10
Nowgong ...	1	...	...	1
Sibsagar ...	18	9	18	9
Lakhimpur ...	18	8	10	16
Total ...	42	27	33	36

Price paid for the land.

For three of the five leases issued in Sylhet no upset price was charged. Under the terms of the compromise in the Balisira case, the price of one lease had been paid before the commencement of the year, and for the remaining lease the upset price of Re. 1 per acre was

realised, though the land was not put up to sale. In the Assam Valley the leases were all sold at the upset price of Re. 1 per acre, and, as far as it appears, there is no case on record in which a higher price has been paid to Government.

Resignations and resumptions of waste land grants.

19. Two applications for relinquishment in Sylhet, which were pending at the close of the preceding year, were rejected under the rules, and three fresh applications were presented during the year—two for partial and one for entire relinquishment.

In the Brahmaputra Valley, the number of new lease rule grants resigned in 1901-1902 was 5, *viz.*, two in Kamrup, one in Darrang, and two in Sibsagar. The total area resigned was 1,377 acres. In Kamrup the settlement of a grant under the old rules of 1854, with an area of 465 acres, was also annulled.

Area settled under ordinary rules for special cultivation.

20. The total area held by planters under special rules was 920,580 acres, or 12 per cent. of the total settled area, paying an average revenue of 5 annas 1 pie per acre. In addition to this, a considerable quantity of land, for which details are given in the margin, has been taken up under the ordinary form of lease, and if this be included, the acreage assessment on tea land is 8 annas 8 pies. This, however, hardly affords a fair basis of comparison with the rates paid by ryots, as an unusual proportion of this land is waste, and on the area actually under tea the assessment is Re. 1-13-8 per acre. In the Assam Valley, tea gardens occupy 27·4 per cent. of the temporarily-settled area, and pay 9·2 per cent. of the revenue.

	Acres.
Cachar	112,906
Sylhet	20,401
Goalpara	192
Kamrup	1,340
Darrang	11,640
Nowgong	3,342
Sibsagar	66,223
Lakhimpur	27,655
Total	237,699

Town lands.

21. There was practically no change either in the settled area or revenue demand of the towns of the province. Rates for the re-assessment of the Silchar town were sanctioned during the year and have come into force with effect from the 1st April 1902.

SECTION III.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

22. The year under review opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 5,46,338, of which 69 per cent. was collected. Of the current demand,—Rs. 56,99,023—92 per cent. was collected within the year. Excluding remissions the balance outstanding at the close of the year was larger by Rs. 29,236 than at its commencement.

23. *Cachar.*—The total demand (both current and arrear) was Rs. 5,25,709. Of this, Rs. 4,77,885, or 90·9 per cent., were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,824, or 9·1 per cent., outstanding on 31st March. The percentage of collections is considerably higher than it was a year ago, but the arrears are still considerable. The most satisfactory feature of the return is the fact that nearly 96 per cent. of the arrear demand was paid into the treasury, which clearly shows that the settlement-holders of Cachar have no difficulty in meeting these obligations.

24. *Sylhet.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 7,82,009, or 85·37 per cent. of the demand, as compared with 87·47 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections in the case of permanently-settled estates was 99·7, but for temporarily-settled estates it was only 75·8. This somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs appears to be largely due to defects in the machinery for collection. In the Jaintia parganas, where 64 per cent. of the arrears accrued, it seems doubtful whether the dates fixed for the *kist* days suit the convenience either of Government or of the people, and much additional difficulty is caused by the system of *ijmali pattas*. The bulk of the land is held on joint leases, no record is kept of the amount paid by, or due from, each individual shareholder, and when an estate falls into arrear, process is issued upon the man whose name stands first in the register, though he may have paid his lawful debts, or even, as in one case that came to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, be no longer alive. The question of altering the *kist* dates and of breaking up, where possible, the *ijmali pattas* is now under the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller. Arrears were also heavy in the Pratabgarh pargana, and were largely due, according to the Deputy Commissioner, to the want of a local tahsil office, as the pargana is situated at a considerable distance from Karimganj, where payment now is made. Mr. Lees points out that the difficulty of collection is likely to increase rather than diminish, as cultivation extends up the valleys of the Langai and Singla, and the question of the restoration of the tahsil, which was abolished at the instance of one of his predecessors, is evidently one which should be taken into consideration.

Only 80 per cent. of the arrear demand was collected, and Rs. 23,067 remained outstanding under this head. This result cannot be considered satisfactory. Arrears

should be realised promptly, or if, for any reason, the ryots are unable to meet their obligations, application should be made to remit the amounts due. When once revenue has been outstanding for more than a year, the difficulties of collection are much increased.

25. *Assam Valley.*—The total demand was Rs. 47,91,917, of which Rs. 43,51,630, or 90·8 per cent., were collected, as compared with 91·28 per cent. in the preceding year. The balance on 31st March was Rs. 3,91,633, or 8·17 per cent. of the total demand. The proportion borne by the balance of each district to the total demand for the district is given in the margin. The results of collection were worst in Kamrup, where over 13 per cent. of the revenue was in arrears on 31st March. The Deputy Commissioner explains that this was due to the fact that collections in some tahsils were begun late, pending the results of the enquiry incident to the abatement ordered by the Government of India.

Goalpara	0·00
Kamrup	13·11
Darrang	5·27
Nowgong	5·80
Sibsagar	6·65
Lakhimpur	8·09

In Sibsagar, the arrears are attributed to a change in tahsildars at the Namtidol tahsil, to temporary scarcity in Golaghat, the bad effects of the season of 1900-1901, and also to the fact that in this district some mauzas are too large to enable one man to realise the revenue in time. The Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, attributes the comparatively high percentage of arrears in his district to the large area of the Dibrugarh tahsil and of some of the mauzas, which renders it difficult for one man to collect the revenue in time, and also to the inefficiency of some of the mauzadars of the district.

The collection of the arrears of previous years in the five upper districts of the valley was not satisfactory, only 61 per cent. of the demand being realised during the year, notwithstanding that no less than Rs. 48,654, equivalent to 1 per cent. of the total annual demand, was written off under the Commissioner's authority as irrecoverable. It should be explained that of this amount, Rs. 27,938 was in balance in the Nowgong district, and that the sums written off in other districts were comparatively small, the most conspicuous being Rs. 6,061 in Kamrup and Rs. 5,655 in Sibsagar.

Procedure for realisation of revenue.

26. Although it is only in comparatively few cases that recourse has to be made to the severer processes for the recovery of revenue, the number of minor processes issued in Assam is large, and a very considerable proportion of the revenue is not paid until after due date. It seems probable that an explanation is to be found in the fact that the dates fixed for payment are inconveniently early, and the question of their suitability is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. They certainly leave less time between harvest and payment than is allowed in many other provinces.

There was no change in the procedure followed for the realisation of revenue except in Cachar, where the revenue of all estates paying less than Rs. 10 was made payable in one instalment in March.

27. In *Cachar* there was less unpunctuality than in the preceding year, but it was necessary to issue notices of demand on 9,432 estates, or 14 per cent. of the total number. The preliminary notice did not, moreover, seem to have much effect, as in 3,922 cases the defaulters' property had to be attached. This step produced the desired result, and sales were only held in 31 cases for the small arrear of Rs. 166. In no case was it found necessary to put the estate up to auction.

28. In *Sylhet* notices of sale were issued on no less than 9,758 of the permanently-settled estates, or nearly a fifth of the total number; but in only 257 cases was sale proceeded to. As no detailed record exists of the persons from whom the revenue assessed upon each estate is due, the only course open, if an arrear accrues, is to publish a notice of sale and await developments. A considerable number of the effected sales have subsequently to be set aside on the score of hardship, which may have been due either to the forgetfulness of the defaulting sharer and his ignorance of the impending sale, or, not unfrequently, to the fraud of a co-sharer whom he has trusted to make payment for him, but who has neglected to do so in the hope of purchasing the share at a low price for himself. There were altogether for disposal 193 applications for the annulment of sales, including 58 pending from the preceding year. In 54 cases the sales were cancelled, in 48 the applications were rejected or withdrawn, and 91 remained pending at the close of the year. The procedure is not satisfactory, but in the absence of a list of sharers responsible, there is no alternative to it. It is open for the sharers in a joint permanently-settled estate to apply for the separation of their accounts, though in the lack of maps and records the Collector has no definite information as to the situation of their properties. There were altogether 1,312 applications for separate accounts for disposal, 448 of which were pending from the preceding year. Eight hundred and seventy-eight applications were granted, 25 rejected or withdrawn, and 409 remained for orders.

29. In the case of temporarily-settled estates the use of minor processes was still larger, 13,450 notices of demand issuing and 7,419 notices of sale, so that over 40 per cent. of the settlement-holders required a reminder for which a process fee was levied. This state of affairs is largely attributable to imperfections in the records of the Jaintia pargana to which reference has already been made in paragraph 24 above. Sales of temporarily-settled estates, or of property belonging to their holders, were not numerous, being enforced in only 317 and 214 cases, respectively. The total number of temporarily-settled estates is 48,918.

30. *Assam Valley.*—The revenue was paid with much less need of pressure than in either Cachar or Sylhet. Notices of demand were issued for 6·4 per cent. of the total number of estates on account of 13·2 per cent. of the revenue demand, being used in rather less numbers than in the preceding year. There was most occasion for their use in Darrang,—the result, it is stated, of exceptional leniency which was shown in the preceding year, owing to the short crop : they issued in this district for 8·7 per cent. of the total number of estates.

In Sibsagar, the number of demand notices slightly increased, and the increase would have been greater and arrears less but for the apathy of some of the tahsildars in the matter of issuing notices. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the tahsildar of the sadr tahsil gives it as an explanation of a large arrear outstanding that it is difficult to collect revenue in his tahsil from certain classes whose susceptibilities have to be considered. This explanation is not satisfactory and appears to indicate that collecting officers were not subjected to sufficiently close control.

Attachment of property.

The total amount of arrears for which property was attached was Rs. 2,07,735, or 35 per cent. of the arrears, for which notices were issued, as against Rs. 2,01,933, or 35 per cent. in 1900-1901. Moveable property was attached in 10,303 cases, and the defaulting estates themselves in 1,698 cases. The attachments of moveable property decreased by 1,875, as compared with the figures of 1900-1901. The decrease was shared by all the districts, except Darrang, which shows an increase under this head, the number of cases being 2,381, against 1,425 in 1900-1901. There was an increase of 504 in the number of estates attached. The Commissioner observes that, having regard to the small number of cases in which property attached was sold, it would appear that, if moveable property had been more freely attached, the arrear list might have been much reduced. Persons who wait until their property is attached to pay presumably are in a position to pay, but will not, until coercive action is taken.

Sales.

Notice of sale was issued in respect of arrears amounting to Rs. 64,171 in 3,628 cases, but only in 436 cases was moveable property actually sold, and in 599 cases the estates themselves. There was a slight decrease in the sales of moveable property, and an increase in the sales of estates, which were most numerous in Darrang (91) and Sibsagar (435). The actual arrears for which sales were held amounted to Rs. 34,911.

Process fees.

31. The total amount realised on account of process fees was Rs. 1,00,657, or Rs. 9,586 more than in the previous year ; and the surplus credited to Government, after deducting the cost of the process-serving establishment, was Rs. 68,859. In Cachar, nine-tenths of the receipts were clear profit, and in Sylhet over two-thirds, whereas in the Assam Valley the cost of the process-serving establishment swallowed up nearly one-half of the fees realised. The number of unpaid processes served in this division of the province is, however, very large, and in Sibsagar and Kamrup exceeded the number on which fees were levied. At the Gauhati and Golaghat headquarters and in the Jorhat tahsil, the receipts did not cover the cost of the establishment, the proportion of unpaid processes served being exceedingly high. In the Goalpara district, there was also a deficit, but the cost of service was very nearly one rupee per process, whereas in Kamrup and Darrang between seven and eight notices were served for that sum. In Cachar, the fees realised amounted to 26 per cent. of the revenue in arrears, and in Sylhet to 17 per cent.; but, as already pointed out, there is very little excuse for failure to pay revenue in the Surma Valley, and it is only right that defaulters should pay some penalty. In Kamrup, the process fees were only equivalent to 4 per cent. of the revenue in arrears, but in the remaining districts they varied from 9 to 11 per cent.

Forecast *versus* demand.

32. In the forecast of revenue for the six years ending 1905-1906, submitted to the Government of India, the demand for the year 1901-1902 was estimated at Rs. 58,38,384. The actual current demand was Rs. 1,39,361 less than this, but the forecast made no provision for the reduction of revenue rates which was granted in the Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong districts. Had it not been for reduction, the realisations would have exceeded the estimate.

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

33. The most important heads of miscellaneous land revenue are house-tax, fisheries, coal-mines and mineral oil, elephants, and lime-quarries. Details of the collections under each head under each district are shown in Part I of Statement IV, while the demand, collection, remissions, and balances of the total miscellaneous land revenue for each district are shown in Part II.

34. *House-tax.*—This takes the place of land revenue in the hill districts, the receipts in which are included in Statement IV. It is also levied in certain hill tracts in Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar, the principal of which is the Mikir Hills. Collections fell off by Rs. 2,573, mainly owing to reduction in the rate of revenue from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per house in the Mikir Hills in Nowgong, which formed an item in the reduction of rates granted in that district.

35. *Fisheries.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,65,400, the bulk of the revenue coming from Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Kamrup. There was a satisfactory increase in the collections in all districts, except Nowgong and Goalpara, but it was especially pronounced in Cachar and Kamrup. The revenue derived from Lakhimpur (Rs. 7,976) is very small in comparison with that realised in the neighbouring district of Sibsagar (Rs. 35,641), and the difference merits the Commissioner's attention.

36. *Coal-mines and mineral oils.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 39,764, practically the whole of which was realised in the Lakhimpur district. The revenue from oil consists of a fixed surface rent of Rs. 5,500. There was a considerable decrease in the amount of oil extracted, which only amounted to 624,267 gallons. This decrease was due to the dismantling of the refinery at Margherita preliminary to the opening of the enlarged works at Digboi.

In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Rs. 543 were paid as dead-rent for the Maolong and Lakadong fields, and the rest of the revenue from coal was realised from the Assam Railways and Trading Company. The total output of coal at Margherita amounted to 249,667 tons, or 11 per cent. more than in 1900-1901. The bulk of the coal is still obtained from the Tikak and Ledo mines, on which royalty is levied at the rate of 3 annas per ton, but there was an increase of 31 per cent. in the output of the Namdang and Tirap seams, on which no royalty is levied, and which amounted to 80,281 tons.

37. *Lime-quarries.*—The whole of the revenue (Rs. 12,705) was derived from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,308 in the receipts, as trade was dull owing to a fall in the price of lime, and the difficulties attending its export.

38. *Elephants.*—The total revenue derived from elephants was Rs. 27,627, or 17·09 per cent. more than in the previous year, when there was no hunting in the Cachar district. In 1901-1902, the North Cachar *mahals* were sold, and 63 captures made, so that royalty and license fees together yielded Government a revenue of Rs. 8,400. In the Assam Valley, on the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,330, as no *mahals* were worked in Goalpara, where the lessees had only moderate success in the previous season. The receipts in Lakhimpur were nearly stationary, but in Darrang there was a considerable increase both in license fees and royalty. In the Khasi Hills the elephant *mahals* were withdrawn from settlement, as the lessees objected to working side by side with the Khedda Department.

Demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

39. The current demand for the year on account of miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 4,63,047 and the revised arrear demand Rs. 32,603, so that the total demand for 1901-1902 was Rs. 4,95,650. Of this, Rs. 4,52,270, or 91·25 per cent. were collected, Rs. 5,434 or 1·10 per cent. remitted, and Rs. 37,946 or 7·66 per cent. remained outstanding at the close of the year. The current demand was Rs. 4,63,047, or 4·02 per cent. more than in 1900-1901; of this, Rs. 4,27,995 or 92·43 per cent. were realised, against 94·16 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the arrear demand, Rs. 24,275, or 74·45 per. cent., were realised during the year, against 67·55 per cent. in 1900-1901. The outstanding balance was reduced by the 1st September 1902 to Rs. 15,139. Four-fifths of the amount remitted represented fishery revenue in Sylhet, which was written off owing to excessive loss sustained by the *mahaldars*, or to the absence of any property from which the sums due could be realised.

SECTION V.

LOCAL RATES.

Assessment.

40. Local rates were assessed, under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, on the different descriptions of landed property in the plains districts in the same manner as in previous years.

The current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 6,62,115, against Rs. 6,68,638 in 1900-1901, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,523, or nearly 1 per cent. Local rates vary to a great extent with the land revenue, and there was consequently a decrease in the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Goalpara, which amounted to Rs. 13,184. Against this must be set off an increase of Rs. 6,661 in the other districts. The table below shows the demand assessed during the year on estates of different descriptions in each district:

District.	Permanently-settled estates.	Temporarily-settled estates.	Revenue-free estates.	Waste land grants.	Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.	Increase + or decrease —, as compared with the demand for 1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	...	28,432	304	11,537	40,273	37,290	+2,983
Sylhet	1,97,506	19,600	3,621	6,291	2,27,018	2,26,173	+ 845
Goalpara	57,639	6,570	2,982	11	67,202	68,830	—1,628
Kamrup	...	90,581	5,768	871	97,220	1,01,126	—3,906
Darrang	...	43,379	1,270	6,403	51,052	52,100	—1,048
Nowgong	...	26,837	313	2,971	30,121	36,723	—6,602
Sibsagar	...	83,877	2,282	16,464	1,02,623	1,01,085	+1,538
Lakhimpur	...	33,138	568	12,900	46,606	45,311*	+1,295
Total	2,55,145	3,32,414	17,108	57,448	6,62,115	6,68,638*	—6,523

* Includes Rs. 28 local rates of a Singpho village, *vide* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 661For.—4825P., dated the 16th November 1900.

Demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 7,23,256, of which Rs. 6,59,318 or 91·17 per cent. were collected, Rs. 2,737 or 0·37 per cent. were remitted, and Rs. 61,201 or 8·46 per cent. (*viz.*, Rs. 38,947 on account of current and Rs. 22,254 on account of arrear demand) remained outstanding at the close of the year. Of the unrealised balance, Kamrup was responsible for Rs. 27,712 or 45 per cent., part of which represents arrears from *lakhiraj* and *nisf-khiraj* estates in the district. The total arrears were reduced to Rs. 28,134 by the 1st September 1902.

SECTION VI.

LAND RECORDS.

41. Under the system in force in Assam the land revenue assessment is in great measure annually revised by the agency of the Land Record staff of Sub-Deputy Collectors, kanungos, and mandals, and the part played by this staff in the revenue administration of the province is of very great importance. It seems desirable that its work should be reviewed in connection with the general results of this administration; but this has hitherto not been done, owing partly to the fact that the staff is organised on a departmental basis under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture (who reports upon it separately), and partly to a difference between the periods included in the Land Revenue year and the year for which the work of the Land Record staff is reviewed. The Chief Commissioner will consider the possibility of assimilating the two periods. There would, moreover, seem to be reason for holding that District Officers might, with advantage, be given more direct authority than they now exercise over the subordinate Land Record staff. A system of annual assessment obviously requires very close supervision, and it is not clear that Deputy Commissioners in all cases devote a sufficient amount of attention to practically testing the assessment papers on the spot. It is most desirable that they should themselves examine a large number of records in the course of their tours, and it would be unfortunate if the maintenance of the Land Record staff on a departmental footing tended to lessen the attention paid by them to this most important branch of their duties.

SECTION VII.

REGULAR REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS AND SURVEYS.

42. There was no regular revision of settlement during the year, but the revised rates sanctioned for the Silchar town and the *ilam* estates in Sylhet were brought into force, with effect from April 1st, 1902. These rates on *ilam* estates were imposed after regular settlement operations, which have been separately reported to the Government of India. The effect of the Silchar resettlement was to raise the revenue demand by Rs. 4,710, or 147·32 per cent. The final report of the *Ilam* Settlement Officer has not yet been received.

Survey by professional agency.

43. The operations undertaken by the professional survey detachment during the year and the area completed under each head are given below:

	Sq. miles.
SURMA VALLEY—CACHAR DISTRICT.	
(1) Traverse survey of a portion of the disforested area of the Inner Line reserve with a view to its cadastral survey	4·50
BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.	
(2) Traverse and topographical survey of areas omitted from cadastral survey—	
Kamrup	15·00
(3) Traverse survey of areas with a view to their cadastral survey by local agency—	
Darrang	18·50
(4) Traverse survey of areas already cadastrally surveyed by local agency—	
Kamrup	129·00
(5) Traverse and boundary survey of tea grants—	
Kamrup	12·00
Darrang	26·50
Nowgong	28·00
Sibsagar	22·00
	88·50
Total Brahmaputra Valley	242·00
Grand total	246·50

A plane-table traverse of an area of 1·26 square miles in the Sylhet district, comprising certain blocks of *khas* land and detached portions of a few *ilam* estates not traversed by the professional survey party, was also carried out by local agency.

Cadastral survey by local agency.

A cadastral survey was carried out by local agency in the Darrang district on the basis of a traverse made by the provincial survey detachment. The total area surveyed was 22·71 square miles, and the result was an increase of 384·87 acres or 5·67 per cent. in the cultivated area, and of Rs. 1,118 or 7·06 per cent. in the revenue demand at a total cost of Rs. 251.

In Sylhet there was a cadastral survey of an area of 3·38 square miles of temporarily-settled estates and unsettled land. This, with the 305·31 square miles surveyed up to the close of the season 1900-1901, brings the total area surveyed by local agency in the district to 309·69 square miles.

In addition to this, a rough cadastral survey was made by local agency of 13·05 square miles in the Langai-Singla disforested area to separate *tila* from flat land in the allotments offered to settlers in this tract.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUE COURT WORK.

Management of Court of Ward and attached estates.

44. As in the preceding year, the only estate under the management of the revenue authorities was that of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya of Sylhet. Survey operations, which were begun in 1899-1900, were still in progress, and an area of 5,181 acres was measured up at a cost of Rs. 847 or 2 annas 7 pies per acre. The current demand amounted to Rs. 25,815 or Rs. 319 more than in the previous year. The arrear demand on the 1st April 1901 was Rs. 35,836 but onfurther enquiry it was reduced by Rs. 3,223. Of the total demand of Rs. 58,428 (current Rs. 25,815 and arrear Rs. 32,613), only Rs. 26,024 were collected and 55 per cent. remained outstanding at the close of the year. The results are slightly better than in 1900-1901 when only 37 per cent. of the total

demand was realised, but they are still far from satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner has not reported the proportion of current demand collected, and it is possible that the outstanding balances represent arrears much of which is reported to be irrecoverable. It is said that some of the ryots object to the rate of rent demmanded, though the grounds of their objection are not stated, and in portions of the estate the tenants suffered from a bad harvest. In addition to the collection of rent, a sum of Rs. 2,881 was realised on account of debts due to the estate and other miscellaneous receipts. The amount due from the estate on the 31st March 1901 amounted to Rs. 46,759, to which Rs. 8,731 were added during the year on account of interest and *patni* rents, making a total of Rs. 55,490. This total was reduced by Rs. 24,139, of which Rs. 13,105 were paid by the estate and Rs. 11,034 remitted by the creditors, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,351 to be liquidated. After defraying all expenses on account of management, maintenance of the proprietor, Government revenue, etc., a current balance of Rs. 2,636 was left at the close of the year.

Mutation or registration.

45. The number of mutation cases instituted was 19,683, as detailed in the statement below:

District.	Pending on 1st April 1901.	Instituted during 1901-1902.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during 1901-1902.	Pending on 31st March 1902.	Number of estates subject to mutation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar	5,242	3,635	8,877	5,426	3,451	67,236
Sylhet	1,348	4,308	5,656	5,139	517	99,522
Goalpara	....	30	30	25	5	555
Kamrup	2,167	3,864	6,031	2,951	3,080	64,246
Darrang	185	1,628	1,813	1,366	447	52,759
Nowgong	240	2,201	2,441	2,174	267	36,507
Sibsagar	1,344	3,035	4,379	3,174	1,205	134,483
Lakhimpur	157	982	1,139	1,016	123	28,389
Total	10,683	19,683	30,366	21,271	9,095	483,697

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 2,578 in the number of institutions for which the Surma Valley was mainly responsible. The recent resettlement of the Cachar district gave rise to an unusual large number of registrations during the past few years and work is now resuming its normal level. The number of cases pending in Cachar and Kamrup on March 31st was unduly high, and efforts should be made to wipe off these arrears. Mutation work is fairly heavy in Nowgong, but in spite of this there were only 267 cases pending at the end of the year, and there is no reason why the work should not be disposed of with equal promptitude in other districts. A fruitful cause of delay is the neglect of the tahsildar to correct his copy of the decennial *jamabandi*, but these dilatory tendencies can be checked if adequate supervision is exercised from the sadr office.

District.	1900-1901. Per cent.	1901-1902. Per cent.
Cachar	10·30	5·40
Sylhet	6·12	4·32
Kamrup	4·21	6·01
Darrang	2·98	3·09
Nowgong ...	3·93	6·03
Sibsagar	3·50	2·26
Lakhimpur ...	4·10	3·46

The statement in the margin shows the proportion borne by the number of mutation cases instituted to the total number of estates subject to mutation (*i. e.*, estates of proprietors and landholders) during the past two years.

The proportion in Cachar is fairly satisfactory, as the record of rights has so recently been brought up to date, but both in this district and Sylhet it would appear that a certain number of transfers still escape registration. The duties of the patwaris in the Surma Valley are very light, and there is no excuse for any neglect of this important part of their work. In Kamrup and Nowgong there was a large increase in the number of applications filed, and if this standard were consistently maintained, the record of rights would be kept fairly up to date. In Sibsagar, on the other hand, it is obvious that only a small proportion of the transfers that took place were reported, though there is no district in the Assam Valley in which land possesses a greater value. From the Commissioner's report it appears that this branch of revenue work received very little attention in the sadr subdivision, where the proportion borne by cases disposed of (as distinct from cases instituted) to the total number of estates liable to mutation was only 1·5 per cent.

This means that the record of rights will soon be completely out of date. In Mangaldai also, mutation work did not receive the attention it deserved.

Registration of tenures in Sylhet.

46. Twenty-five tenures, comprising an area of 912 acres, were registered in Sylhet under section 55 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, against 26 in 1900-1901.

Partitions.

47. The number of applications for partition was not large, but there was considerable delay in their disposal. In Sylhet, out of 42 cases, more than two-thirds of which were pending from the previous year, only 15 were disposed of. In Kamrup the results were still worse, and final orders were only passed in 53 cases out of a total of 239, 151 of which were pending from the previous year. In Sibsagar affairs were better, but there was a slight increase in the number of pending cases on March 31st. In the remaining districts of the province there were very few cases for disposal and the work was fairly up to date, but some explanation should have been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar of the failure to dispose of the solitary partition case in that district which was pending from the previous year.

	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Cachar	1	2	...	3
Sylhet	29	13	15	27
Kamrup	151	88	53	186
Darrang	2	5	5	2
Nowgong	...	2	1	1
Sibsagar	32	59	56	35
Lakhimpur	4	6	3	7
Total	219	175	133	261

Land acquisition.

48. The total area of land taken up for public purposes during the year amounted to 1,056 acres, and the compensation paid amounted to Rs. 42,286.

In Cachar an area of 1·68 acres was acquired, half of which was taken up for a road at a cost of Rs. 105-15-9, and the other half for police quarters in the Silchar town at a cost of Rs. 1,552-8-0.

In Sylhet the area acquired for roads was 291·50 acres, and the compensation paid amounted to Rs. 26,233, or an average of Rs. 90 per acre; nearly 15 acres were also acquired for tanks, trenching grounds, and a police station at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,630.

In the Assam Valley 747·81 acres of land were acquired. This includes 433·54 acres for which no compensation was paid. For the balance the compensation paid amounted to Rs. 12,764-6 or about Rs. 40 per acre. The bulk of this land was required for the Assam-Bengal and Dhubri Extension Railways. In Sibsagar, land held on annual *patta* was also taken up for the railway, but no compensation was paid, as the lease conveys no right of resettlement.

In Sylhet, 54 acres of land which had been acquired for, but was no longer needed by the Assam-Bengal Railway, was sold, fetching an average price of Rs. 67 per acre. Compensation had been paid at the rate of Rs. 123 per acre, but, as most of the land had been damaged by the digging of borrow pits, the amount originally awarded was evidently not unreasonable.

Agricultural loans.

49. The total amount advanced in the Surma Valley was Rs. 3,767, all of which was distributed in Sylhet. The amount realised during the year was small, but exceeded the amount outstanding on April 1st, 1901.

Rupees 25,000 were allotted for agricultural advances in the Assam Valley under Act XII of 1884. Of this sum, Rs. 18,700 were granted to Kamrup, Rs. 2,000 to Darrang, and smaller sums to other districts. The whole of the sum allotted to Kamrup, except Rs. 113, was actually issued in loans. These were generally issued on the joint security of a number of villagers. No portion of the grant to Darrang was expended, as no applications were received from the ryots. As the system has only recently been introduced into the Assam Valley, it is not yet known whether difficulty will be experienced in obtaining repayment of the loans made. In Kamrup, advantage was eagerly taken of the opportunities afforded, especially in the Barpeta subdivision, where the floods of 1900 destroyed great numbers of cattle. Major Gurdon carefully supervised the issue of the advances in his district, and there is every reason to hope that the system will prove beneficial in its working to the distressed ryots, and that repayments will be regularly made as the instalments fall due.

Small advances were made in the Garo Hills, but the total amount outstanding at the end of the year was only Rs. 110.

Alienation of land revenue.

50. The total area, the revenue of which has been wholly or partly assigned or alienated, amounted to 284,925 acres, and the amount of alienation or assignment granted came to Rs. 2,72,828 (Rs. 3,114 for the maintenance of public servants, and the balance, Rs. 2,69,714, on other grounds). Almost the whole of the latter is included within *nisf-khiraj* and *lakhiraj* estates. These figures do not refer to permanently-settled areas or to clearance grants, redeemed grants or grants under waste land rules held either in perpetuity or for a period on favourable terms. The total revenue alienated was Rs. 8,781 less than in the previous year. Details of alienation or assignments in each district are given in Statement No. VII in the Appendix.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL.

Administrative charges.

51. Cachar was under the charge of Captain Halliday throughout the year, and Sylhet under Mr. Lees till 20th February 1902, when he went on short leave, and the office of Deputy Commissioner was for a few weeks filled by Mr. Hart.

In the Assam Valley Mr. Porteous acted as Commissioner during the year. There was no change in the Deputy Commissioners of Darrang and Sibsagar, Captain Cole and Mr. Arbuthnott, and the Deputy Commissioners of Lakhimpur and Nowgong, Mr. Gruning and Mr. Emerson, were in charge of these districts for all but 13 days during the year. Major Gurdon, who has been in charge of the Kamrup district since June 1896, took six months' leave, during which Mr. Barnes acted for him. Goalpara was in charge of Mr. Jackson for nearly ten months, Messrs. Cuming and Barnes acting during his absence. Captain Halliday spent 140 days on tour, but his time was largely taken up by the inspection of tea gardens. The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet was only absent from his headquarters for 75 days, and, making every allowance for the heaviness of his office work, the Chief Commissioner considers that his touring was inadequate. The Commissioner was 141 days on tour and visited every district in his division, but his time was apparently almost wholly occupied by his judicial work. The amount of touring done by the Deputy Commissioners in the Assam Valley varied from 108 days in Nowgong and Goalpara to 137 days in Kamrup. The Commissioner considers that in all cases it was adequate, but the inspection of tea gardens is a heavy burden upon the Revenue officers of this province, and it is not clear that the details of the land revenue assessment always received the attention they deserved.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. C. HENNIKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

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STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

General Statement showing the settled area in each of the plain

Class of estates.	Cachar.			Sylhet.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	49,847	2,411,098	3,65,274
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	3,846	1,759	3,052	8,569	41,075	33,761
Annually at full rates for special cultivation.	15	1,332	597	...	...	...
Total annually settled	3,861	3,091	3,649	8,569	41,075	33,761
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	62,281	303,492	3,64,339	40,052	355,109	2,63,746
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation.	444	111,574	76,573	91	20,401	22,687
Total periodically settled	62,725	415,066	4,40,912	40,143	375,510	2,86,433
Total *khiraj* (ordinary cultivation) ...	66,127	305,251	3,67,391	48,621	396,184	2,97,507
Total *khiraj* (special cultivation) ...	459	112 906	77,170	91	20,401	22,687
Total *khiraj*	66,586	418,157	4,44,561	48,712	416,585	3,20,194
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special settlements	57	220	323	..	...	...
Town lands	470	1,906	3,298	...	...	...
Total temporarily settled	67,113	420,283	4,48,182	48,712	416,585	3,20,194
III.—Revenue free (other than fee-simple) ...	126	1,332	...	9.325	37,199	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ 1854	23	25,926	7,291	3	3,023	852
Fee-simple grants	23	9,587	...	...	...	...
Old rule grants commuted	67	136,207	...	1	1,891	...
Under Section I, Settlement Rules ...	10	3,171	651	137	89,105	66,653
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	66	54,661	45,444
Total waste land grants	123	174,891	7,942	207	148,680	1,12,949
Total area settled for special cultivation...	582	287,797	85,112	298	169,081	1,35,636
Grand total	67,362	596,506	4,56,124	108,091	3,013,562	7,98,417
Total for the previous year	64,155	597,269	4,52,468	107,661	2,993,183	7,83,724

N.B.—Most of the figures for the previous year are revised.

No. I.

districts in the Province of Assam at the close of the year 1901-1902.

Goalpara.			Kamrup.			Darrang.		
Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
19	1,518,982	11,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,670	65,118	85,925	112,447	191,621	4,35,910	75,115	116,658	2,79,158
...	...	...	2	6	12	19	99	199
19,670	65,118	85,925	112,449	191,627	4,35,922	75,134	116,757	2,79,357
225	3,602	6,793	60,802	228,031	6,02,693	51,728	125,386	3,36,991
1	192	319	27	1,334	2,289	189	11,541	23,984
226	3,794	7,112	60,829	229,365	6,04,982	51,917	136,927	3,60,975
19,895	68,720	92,718	173,249	419,652	10,38,603	126,843	242,044	6,16,149
1	192	319	29	1,340	2,301	208	11,640	24,183
19,896	68,912	93,037	173,278	420,992	10,40,904	127,051	253,684	6,40,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,967	149,748	1,42,924	79	13,171	8,886
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17,876	8,768
...	...	...	1,967	149,748	1,42,924	93	31,047	17,654
41	1,599	1,032	402	1,645	4,257	2	677	48
254	102	1,632	962	918	7,464	440	360	3,984
20,191	70,613	95,701	176,609	573,303	11,95,549	127,586	285,768	6,62,018
39	20,877	...	36	33,110	...	33	5,070	...
...	...	...	2	31	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	457	128	1	293	82
...	...	...	17	4,456	...	85	44,151	...
...	...	...	20	12,527	...	15	6,758	...
2	675	180	19	5,274	2,897	242	75,086	40,874
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	675	180	60	22,745	3,092	343	126,288	40,956
3	867	499	89	24,085	5,393	551	137,928	65,139
20,251	1,611,147	1,07,292	176,705	629,158	11,98,641	27,962	417,126	7,02,974
19,566	1,599,799	1,11,566	167,265	619,214	12,37,444	122,685	413,713	7,18,398

STATEMENT

Class of estates.	Nowgong.			Sibsagar.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	84,573	125,264	2,51,868	105,058	154,920	3,71,118
Annually at full rates for special cultivation.	25	214	404	243	2,420	5,503
Total annually settled	84,598	125,478	2,52,272	105,301	157,340	3,76,621
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	35,481	66,610	1,52,797	89,472	284,328	8,09,649
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation.	48	3,128	5,915	831	57,803	1,30,891
Total periodically settled	35,529	69,738	1,58,712	90,303	342,131	9,40,540
Total *khiraj* (ordinary cultivation) ...	120,054	191,874	4,04,665	194,530	439,248	11,80,767
Total *khiraj* (special cultivation) ...	73	3,342	6,319	1,074	60,223	1,36,394
Total *khiraj*	120,127	195,216	4,10,984	195,604	499,471	13,17,161
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	24	5,382	4,444	344	4,991	3,414
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	24	5,382	4,444	344	4,991	3,414
Special settlements	1	1,993	1,179	9	190	502
Town lands	813	609	3,605	1,673	1,850	11,943
Total temporarily settled	120,965	203,200	4,20,212	197,630	506,502	13,33,020
III.—Revenue free (other than fee-simple) ...	5	2,314	...	82	38,764	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	16	5,194	8,845
„ „ „ 1854	2	469	132	2	726	204
Fee-simple grants	42	15,229	...	51	30,843	...
Old rule grants commuted	13	6,120	...	111	93,733	...
Under Section I, Settlement Rules ...	79	30,998	28,497	270	77,801	52,675
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	136	52,816	28,629	450	208,297	61,724
Total area settled for special cultivation...	209	56,158	34,948	1,524	268,520	1,98,118
Grand total	121,106	258,330	4,48,841	198,162	753,563	13,94,744
Total for the previous year	118,525	260,304	5,50,558	192,226	742,528	13,72,293

No. I—*continued.*

Lakhimpur.			Total for the year.			Total for the previous year.		
Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Acres, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	49,866	3,930,080	3,76.685	49,879	3,930,308	3,76,714
54,677	97,239	2,17,870	463,955	793,654	16,78,662	434,377	749,575	16,97,050
84	300	681	388	4,371	7,396	392	3,496	7,577
54,761	97,539	2,18,551	464,343	798,025	16,86,058	434,769	753,071	17,04,627
26,574	79,745	2,18,602	366,615	1,446,303	27,55,610	363,807	1,446,583	28,43,458
539	27,355	62,035	2,170	233,328	3,24,693	2,169	231,390	3,20,854
27,113	107,100	2,80,637	368,785	1,679,631	30,80,303	365,976	1,677,973	31,64,312
81,251	176,984	4,36,472	830,570	2,239,957	44,34,272	798,184	2,196,158	45,40,508
623	27,655	62,716	2,558	237,699	3,32,089	2,561	234,886	3,28,431
81,874	204,639	4,99,188	833,128	2,477,656	47,66,361	800,745	2,431,044	48,68,939
1	39	46	1	39	46	1	39	46
29	1,243	1,743	2,443	174,535	1,61,411	2,448	174,824	1,68,908
...	...	...	14	17,876	8,768	14	17,876	8,768
30	1,282	1,789	2,458	192,450	1,70,225	2,463	192,739	1,77,722
25	11,301	11,101	537	17,625	18,442	505	17,560	18,320
802	1,072	10,265	5,414	6,817	42,191	5,377	6,785	43,105
82,731	218,294	5,22,343	841,537	2,694,548	49,97,219	809,090	2,648,128	51,08,086
151	998	...	9,797	139,664	...	9,822	130,361	...
...	...	...	18	5,225	8,912	18	5,225	8,912
...	...	...	33	30,894	8,689	34	31,363	8,820
102	87,107	...	320	191,373	...	320	191,405	...
41	30,230	...	268	287,466	...	268	287,498	...
188	68,851	40,868	947	350,961	2,33,295	928	343,970	2,24,137
...	...	...	66	54,661	45,444	66	54,661	44,820
331	186,188	40,868	1,652	920,580	2,96,340	1,634	914,122	2,86,689
954	213,843	1,03,584	4,210	1,158,279	6,28,429	4,195	1,149,008	6,15,120
83,213	405,480	5,63,211	902,852	7,684,872	56,70,244	870,425	7,622,919	57,71,489
78,342	396,909	5,45,038	870,425	7,622,919	57,71,489	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Fluctuations in the khiraj *area in the Brahmaputra*

Subdivision.	Settled at the close of 1900-1901.		Resigned during the year.		*Faut-ferar* exclusions.		Exclusions under section 90.		Exclusions for other causes.		Total exclusions.	
	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dhubri	68,221	97,317	17,651	13,499	106	93	...	...	1,155	6,038	18,912	19,630
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Goalpara ...	68,221	97,317	17,651	13,499	106	93	...	...	1,155	6,038	18,912	19,630
Gauhati	333,248	8,83,481	29,155	68,951	495	1,210	650	1,562	1,070	6,525	31,370	78,248
Barpeta	76,689	1,88,450	15,172	32,180	165	373	140	398	3,407	1,304	18,884	34,255
Total Kamrup ...	409,937	10,71,931	44,327	1,01,131	660	1,583	790	1,960	4,477	7,829	50,254	1,12,503
Mangaldai ...	140,519	3,78,506	17,470	45,880	1,054	2,805	371	1,021	186	423	19,081	50,129
Tezpur	110,804	2,80,118	8,169	17,835	641	1,417	3	11	65	132	8,878	19,395
Total Darrang ...	251,323	6,58,624	25,639	63,715	1,695	4,222	374	1,032	251	555	27,959	69,524
Nowgong	197,226	5,12,109	39,798	91,037	2,007	5,007	138	373	2,060	1,342	44,003	97,759
Golaghat	135,599	3,58,203	6,664	12,293	169	340	...	...	799	1,785	7,632	14,418
Jorhat	185,677	4,98,260	7,449	14,447	309	612	146	344	8,301	22,932	16,208	38,335
Sibsagar	169,262	4,39,945	2,828	6,291	706	1,603	460	1,165	401	1,002	4,395	10,061
Total Sibsagar ...	490,538	12,96,414	16,941	33,031	1,184	2,555	606	1,509	9,501	25,719	28,232	62,814
Dibrugarh ...	141,097	348,204	4,567	9,473	1,290	2,832	...	...	1,911	4,537	7,768	16,842
North Lakhimpur ...	55,261	1,33,821	5,995	14,635	196	417	...	...	1,982	4,504	8,173	19,556
Total Lakhimpur ...	196,358	4,82,725	10,562	24,108	1,486	3,249	...	...	3,893	9,041	15,941	36,398
Grand total ...	1,613,603	41,19,920	154,918	3,26,521	7,228	16,709	1,908	4,874	22,237	50,524	186,291	3,98,628
Total for the previous year.	1,634,340	41,71,257	190,015*	4,08,512*	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,015	4,08,512

* These figures include also figures under columns 6—11

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 39,430.

(*b*) Rupees 7,945 on account of abatement of revenue sanctioned by Government,

No. II.

Valley Districts during the year 1901-1902.

Resigned land retaken.		New land taken up.		Additions for other causes.		Total additions.		Net increase.		Settled area at the close of the year.		Fluctuations of the temporarily-settled area being total area relinquished and not retaken in the last three years.	Percentage of resignations (column 26) to total settled area at the close of 1900-1901 (column 2)	Percentage of resigned area (column 4) to total settled area (column 2).
Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
6,090	5,982	12,933	8,123	580	1,245	19,603	15,350	+ 691	— 4,280	68,912	93,037	40,973	60·05	25·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,090	5,982	12,933	8,123	580	1,245	19,603	15,350	+ 691	— 4,280	68,912	93,037	40,973	60·05	25·87
9,085	22,089	26,000	55,921	942	4,926	36,027	82,936	+ 4,657	+ 4,688	337,905	8,48,739(*a*)	66,506	19·95	8·74
4,750	10,695	16,242	32,019	4,290	2,601	25,282	45,315	+ 6,398	+11,060	83,087	1,92,165(*b*)	39,775	51·85	19·78
13,835	32,784	42,242	87,940	5,232	7,527	61,309	1,28,251	+11,055	+15,748	420,992	10,40,904	106,281	25·92	10·81
5,594	14,817	10,880	25,076	226	533	16,700	40,426	— 2,381	— 9,703	138,138	3,50,079(*c*)	26,856	19·11	12·43
1,354	3,307	12,058	25,697	208	526	13,620	29,530	+ 4,742	+10,135	115,546	2,90,253	22,593	20·39	7·37
6,948	18,124	22,938	50,773	434	1,059	30,320	69,956	+ 2,361	+ 432	253,684	6,40,331	49,449	19·67	10·20
8,414	20,446	32,116	62,898	2,453	6,743	42,983	90,087	— 2,010	— 7,672	195,216	4,10,984(*d*)	117,649	59·65	20·17
847	2,079	8,715	16,562	486	1,227	10,048	19,868	+ 2,416	+ 5,450	138,015	3,63,659	15,050	11·09	4·91
855	1,854	4,774	8,343	13,656	35,164	19,285	45,361	+ 3,080	+ 7,026	188,757	5,05,286	19,104	10·28	4·01
341	797	6,966	15,773	525	1,762	7,832	18,332	+ 3,437	+ 8,271	172,699	4,48,216	6,535	3·86	1·66
2,043	4,730	20,455	40,678	14,667	38,153	37,165	83,561	+ 8,933	+20,747	499,471	13,17,161	40,689	8·29	3·46
398	925	12,364	25,984	296	651	13,058	27,560	+ 5,290	+10,718	146,387	3,59,622	10,344	7·33	3·23
908	1,869	10,140	23,188	116	244	11,164	25,301	+ 2,991	+ 5,745	58,252	1,39,566	20,109	34·38	10·84
1,306	2,794	22,504	49,172	412	895	24,222	52,861	+ 8,281	+16,463	204,639	4,99,188	30,453	15·50	5·36
38,636	84,860	153,188	2,99,584	23,778	55,622	215,602	4,40,066	+29,311	+41,438	1,642,914	40,01,606	385,494	23·88	9·59
30,954	70,499	138,324†	2,86,676†	...	...	169,278	3,57,175	—20,737	—51,337	1,613,603	41,19,920	418,029	25·90	...

† These include also figures under columns 18 and 19.

(*c*) Excludes Rs. 18,724 on account of abatement of land revenue sanctioned by Government.

(*d*) Excludes Rs. 94,253 on account of abatement of revenue sanctioned by Government.

STATEMENT

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Ordinary Land Revenue,

District.	Number of estates.	Demands.			Collections.			Remissions.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	67,146	4,56,124	69,585	5,25,709	4,11,363	66,522	4,77,885	...	...	...
Sylhet ... Temporarily-settled	48,918	4,33,143	1,17,020	5,50,163	3,23,232	94,002	4,17,234	1	1,738	1,739
Sylhet ... Permanently-settled	49,847	3,65,274	594	3,65,868	3,64,230	545	3,64,775	...	1	1
Total	98,765	7,98,417	1,17,614	9,16,031	6,87,462	94,547	7,82,009	1	1,739	1,740
Goalpara... Temporarily-settled	20,193	95,881	128	96,009	95,827	109	95,936	54	19	73
Goalpara... Permanently-settled	19	11,411	...	11,411	11,411	...	11,411	...	...	...
Total	20,212	1,07,292	128	1,07,420	1,07,238	109	1,07,347	54	19	73
Kamrup	176,632	11,98,641	1,27,990	13,26,631	10,73,289	73,336	11,46,625	976	5,085	6,061
Darrang	127,829	7,02,974	42,483	7,45,457	6,71,853	29,194	7,01,047	50	5,045	5,095
Nowgong	121,046	4,48,841	69,590	5,18,431	4,82,042	28,353	4,60,395	301	27,637	27,938
Sibsagar	197,918	13,94,744	82,582	14,77,326	13,10,895	62,446	13,73,341	...	5,655	5,655
Lakhimpur	82,919	5,63,211	53,441	6,16,652	5,28,035	34,840	5,62,875	...	3,832	3,832
Naga Hills	1	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	1,871	9,277	598	9,875	8,801	551	9,352	...	...	...
Garo Hills Temporarily-settled	5,707	19,480	3,612	23,092	17,106	2,333	19,439	...	341	341
Garo Hills Permanently-settled	1	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...
Total	5,708	19,492	3,612	23,104	17,118	2,333	19,451	...	341	341
Total temporarily-settled ...	850,180	53,22,326	5,67,029	58,89,355	48,72,453	3,91,686	52,64,139	1,382	49,352	50,734
Total permanently-settled ...	49,867	3,76,697	594	3,77,291	3,75,653	545	3,76,198	...	1	1
Grand total	900,047	56,99,023	5,67,623	62,66,646	52,48,106	3,92,231	56,40,337	1,382	49,353	50,735
Grand total for the previous year...	867,277	58,01,384	5,05,703	63,07,087	53,90,218	3,06,677	56,96,895	83	63,771	63,854

No. III,

including Malikana *of Estates on the Revenue-Roll, during the year* 1901-1902.

Net balances.			Distribution of net balances.		Percentage.				Payments in advance on account of the ensuing year.	Total of sums included in the total demand of the year, the recovery of which was in suspense.	Collections made within the year, but not credited in the accounts of the year.	Percentage of total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5), if the amount in column 22 is excluded from the demand and that in column 23 added to the collections.
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Doubtful and irrecoverable.	In process of recovery.	Current collections (column 6) on current demand (column 3).	Arrear collection (column 7) on arrear demand (column 4).	Total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5).	Total uncollected balances (column 14) on total demand (column 5).				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
44,761	3,063	47,824	...	47,824	90·19	95·60	90·90	9·10	...	...	...	...
1,09,910	21,280	1,31,190	2,902	1,28,288	74·62	80·33	75·84	23·85	7,527	9,004	11,624	79·25
1,044	48	1,092	8	1,084	99·71	91·75	99·70	·30	53,082	340	...	99·79
1,10,954	21,328	1,32,282	2,910	1,29,372	86·10	80·39	85·37	14·44	60,609	9,344	11,624	87·53
...	...	...	...	...	99·94	85·16	99·92	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	99·95	85·16	99·93	...	18	...	...	...
1,24,376	49,569	1,73,945	39,174	1,34,771	89·54	57·30	86·42	13·11	2,312	...	92	86·44
31,071	8,244	39,315	4,500	34,815	95·57	68·72	94·04	5·27	14	...	400	94·10
16,498	13,600	30,098	14,498	15,600	96·26	40·74	88·81	5·81	11	...	...	...
83,849	14,481	98,330	3,000	95,330	93·99	75·62	92·96	6·66	...	...	...	...
35,176	14,769	49,945	...	49,945	93·75	65·19	91·28	8·10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
476	47	523	...	523	94·37	92·14	94·70	5·30	...	...	...	...
2,374	938	3,312	656	2,656	87·81	64·59	84·18	14·34	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2,374	938	3,312	656	2,656	87·82	64·59	84·19	14·34	...	...	...	...
4,48,491	1,25,991	5,74,482	64,730	5,09,752	91·55	69·08	89·38	9·75	9,882	9,004	12,116	89·73
1,044	48	1,092	8	1,084	99·72	91·75	99·71	0·29	53,082	340	...	99·80
4,49,535	1,26,039	5,75,574	64,738	5,10,836	92·09	69·10	90·01	9·18	62,964	9,344	12,116	90·33
4,11,083	1,35,255	5,46,338	45,474	5,00,864	92·91	60·64	90·33	8·66	58,084	8,678	...	90·45

STATEMENT NO.

Total collections of Miscellaneous Land Revenue under each Head of Revenue by

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Darrang.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals* ...	1,400	...	...	...	4,748
2. Royalty on elephants ...	5,700	...	...	...	5,100
3. Fisheries	7,581	63,984	1,657	22,992	9,615
4. Poll-tax	...	1,986	...	...	...
5. House-tax	8,056	...	...	1,673	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines and mineral-oil ...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Salt-wells	30	...	...	...	...
10. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of Government estates ...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue ...	...	430	...	293	1,126
13. Quit-rent of tributary *mahals* ...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation) ...	134	1,059	...	14	619
15. Mutation and Registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation)	...	...	...	...	...
16. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation) ...	...	...	...	1,094	12
17. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	16
18. Other miscellaneous items not specified above	1,460	497	128	286	408
Total	24,361	67,956	1,785	26,352	21,644
Total for the previous year ...	18,919	61,061	11,690	20,609	13,751

STATEMENT NO.

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances on account of Miscellaneous Land

District.	Demands.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	29,862	1,325	31,187	23,066	1,295	24,361
Sylhet	69,067	19,508	88,575	54,912	13,044	67,956
Goalpara	2,411	...	2,411	1,785	...	1,785
Kamrup	27,221	1,137	28,358	25,886	466	26,352
Darrang	22,166	600	22,766	21,044	600	21,644
Nowgong	16,164	1,652	17,816	15,623	974	16,597
Sibsagar	47,949	685	48,634	45,130	666	45,796
Lakhimpur	65,938	1,307	67,245	65,272	1,001	66,273
Naga Hills	60,703	1,055	61,758	59,553	1,005	60,558
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	49,739	3,031	52,770	45,824	3,031	48,855
Garo Hills	43,899	211	44,110	43,799	101	43,900
Lushai Hills	27,928	2,092	30,020	26,101	2,092	28,193
Total	4,63,047	32,603	4,95,650	4,27,995	24,275	4,52,270
Percentage	...	...	...	92·43	74·46	91·25
Total for the previous year ...	4,45,160	30,734	4,75,894	4,19,190	20,617	4,39,807

IV—(PART I).

districts in the Province of Assam during the year 1901-1902.

Nowgong.	Sibsagar.	Lakhimpur.	Naga Hills.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Garo Hills.	Lushai Hills.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	5,329	...	...	...	...	11,477
...	...	5,000	...	350	...	...	16,150
9,828	35,641	7,976	...	4,861	1,265	...	1,65,400
...	...	6,690	...	...	...	...	8,676
6,693	6,119	...	59,963	27,891	40,245	28,193	1,78,833
...	...	...	...	12,705	...	...	12,705
...	...	...	...	225	...	...	225
...	...	39,221	...	543	...	...	39,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	064	273	...	...	...	...	5,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	597	1,556	...	86	...	...	4,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	169	17	...	...	...	...	1,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
76	206	111	595	2,194	2,390	...	8,351
16,597	45,796	66,273	60,558	48,855	43,900	28,193	4,52,270
19,777	45,199	65,452	59,708	53,056	42,446	28,139	4,39,807

IV—(PART II).

Revenue for each district in the Province of Assam, during the year 1901-1902.

Remissions.			Balances.			Paid in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	30	30	6,796	...	6,796	...
294	4,121	4,415	13,861	2,343	16,204	11,548
...	...	...	626	...	626	278
...	229	229	1,335	442	1,777	6,939
...	...	...	1,122	...	1,122	2,506
...	385	385	541	293	834	1,628
...	19	19	2,819	...	2,819	5,038
...	306	306	666	...	666	1,849
...	50	50	1,150	...	1,150	...
...	...	...	3,915	...	3,915	1,680
...	...	...	100	110	210	599
...	...	...	1,827	...	1,827	...
294	5,140	5,434	34,758	3,188	37,946	32,065
0·06	15·76	1·10	7·51	9·78	7·66	...
9	4,904	4,913	25,961	5,213	31,174	29,813

STATEMENT

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Local Rates

District.	Demands.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	40,273	12,287	52,560
Sylhet	2,27,018	8,078	2,85,096
Goalpara	67,202	9	67,211
Kamrup	97,220	22,944	1,20,164
Darrang	51,052	2,389	53,441
Nowgong...	30,121	4,641	34,762
Sibsagar	1,02,623	8,010	1,10,633
Lakhimpur	46,606	2,783	49,389
Total	6,62,115	61,141	7,23,256
Total for the previous year	6,68,638*	34,588	7,03,226*

* Includes Rs. 28 local rates of a Singpho village, *vide* Secretary to the Chief

STATEMENT

Proceedings under Chapter V of the Assam Land and Revenue

District.	Notices of demand under section 68.			Attachment and sales of moveable property under section 69.			
	Total number of estates in the district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of arrear for which notices of demand issued.	Number of estates in respect of which moveable property was attached.	Amount of arrear for which moveable property was attached.	Number of estates in respect of which moveable property was sold.	Amount of arrear for which moveable property was sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cachar ...	67,146	9,432	79,678	3,922	27,654	31	166
Sylhet ...	98,765	13,450	2,09,538	3,119	44,108	214	1,941
Goalpara ...	20,212	414	8,171	67	726	...	...
Kamrup ...	176,632	10,557	2,53,937	1,423	76,604	18	17,324
Darrang ...	127,829	11,160	82,627	2,381	14,847	251	1,589
Nowgong ...	121,046	4,951	42,838	1,087	7,910	81	362
Sibsagar ...	197,918	14,034	1,31,166	3,668	40,709	55	3,499
Lakhimpur ...	82,919	5,883	65,191	1,677	18,620	31	458
Total ...	892,467	69,881	8,73,146	17,344	2,31,178	681	25,339
Total for the previous year ...	859,984	69,706	7,03,626	17,075	87,110	568	491

No. V.

in the plains districts of the Province of Assam during the year 1901-1902.

Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.		
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,376	11,577	46,953	...	...	...	4,897	710	5,607
2,18,918	6,248	2,25,166	...	273	273	8,100	1,557	9,657
67,202	8	67,210	...	1	1	...	...	...
83,029	8,840	91,869	48	535	583	14,143	13,569	27,712
49,458	1,539	50,997	3	304	307	1,591	546	2,137
26,645	2,728	29,373	18	1,057	1,075	3,458	856	4,314
97,297	3,832	1,01,129	...	293	293	5,326	3,885	9,211
45,174	1,447	46,621	...	205	205	1,432	1,131	2,563
6,23,099	36,219	6,59,318	69	2,668	2,737	38,947	22,754	61,201
6,22,740*	19,821	6,42,561*	3	3,993	3,996	45,895	10,774	56,669

Commissioner's letter No. 660For.—4825P., dated the 16th November 1900.

No. VI.

Regulation, 1886, *in the Province during the year* 1901-1902.

Attachment and sales of estates on which arrear accrued (section 70).				Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled under section 90(1).	Attachment of other immoveable property of the defaulter, section 91(1).		Amount of *talabana* realised.		
Number of estates attached.	Amount of arrear for which estates were attached.	Number of estates sold.	Amount of arrear for which estates were sold.		Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process-fees and *talabana* realised.	Cost of issuing notices and process.	Surplus credited to Government.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	270	...	...	...	...	...	20,760	2,171	18,589
17,177	2,39,713	574	5,078	2	...	...	36,315	9,817	26,498
1	3	1	4	...	...	...	895	1,404	—509
614	36,908	35	6,845	52	...	...	10,972	4,385	6,587
231	3,092	91	1,757	247	...	...	8,629	2,223	6,406
122	934	27	303	115	...	...	3,982	1,841	2,141
687	7,046	435	1,670	300	...	...	12,641	7,486	5,155
43	336	10	101	347	...	...	6,463	2,471	3,992
18,876	2,88,302	1,173	15,758	1,063	...	...	1,00,657	31,798	68,859
14,662	1,91,551	599	2,563	1,119	...	...	91,071	33,645	57,426

STATEMENT

Statement illustrative of the value of Land Revenue assigned or alienated

District and class of tenure.		Area, in acres.		
		For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	*Baksha*	879	...	879
	Lakhiraj	...	453	453
Sylhet ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	7,182	7,182
	Nisf-khiraj	...	82	82
Goalpara ...	Namghars	...	1	1
Kamrup ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	33,110	33,110
	Nisf-khiraj	...	1,50,115	1,50,115
Darrang ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	5,488	5,488
	Nisf-khiraj	...	31,098	31,098
	Pension	...	239	239
	Temple (Namghar)	...	64	64
	Kataki	20	...	20
Nowgong ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	2,314	2,314
	Nisf-khiraj	...	5,382	5,382
	Temple (Namghar)	...	48	48
Sibsagar ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	37,888	37,888
	Nisf-khiraj	...	5,016	5,016
	Pension	...	122	122
	Temple (Namghar)	...	123	123
	Ten-twenties	...	190	190
	Nagakhat	754	...	754
Lakhimpur ...	*Lakhiraj, Nisf-khiraj* and pension land grouped together	...	4,216	4,216
	Kataki and *chaukidari* grouped together	141	...	141
Total		1,794	2,83,131	2,84,925
Total for the previous year		2,701	2,83,450	2,86,151

No. VII.

in the temporarily-settled estates of the Province to the end of 1901-1902.

Estimated land revenue calculated at ordinary rates.			Actual land revenue paid.			Amount of assignment or alienation.		
On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,049	...	1,049	...	...	...	1,049	...	1,049
...	207	207	...	...	...	...	207	207
...	7,187	7,187	...	...	...	...	7,187	7,187
...	51	51	...	30	30	...	21	21
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	48,325	48,325	...	...	...	...	48,325	48,325
...	2,87,664	2,87,664	...	1,43,832	1,43,832	...	1,43,832	1,43,832
...	10,271	10,271	...	48	48	...	10,223	10,223
...	33,040	33,040	...	16,520	16,520	...	16,520	16,520
...	490	490	...	...	...	...	490	490
...	262	262	...	17	17	...	245	245
45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45
...	3,102	3,102	...	...	...	...	3,102	3,102
...	11,202	11,202	...	4,444	4,444	...	6,758	6,758
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
...	18,098	18,098	...	...	...	...	18,098	18,098
...	8,807	8,807	...	3,455	3,455	...	5,352	5,352
...	336	336	...	...	...	...	336	336
...	326	326	...	...	...	...	326	326
...	578	578	...	502	502	...	76	76
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
...	10,278	10,278	...	1,876	1,876	...	8,402	8,402
354	...	354	...	...	...	354	...	354
3,114	4,40,438	4,43,552	...	1,70,724	1,70,724	3,114	2,69,714	2,72,828
2,815	4,57,015	4,59,830	...	1,78,221	1,78,221	2,815	2,78,794	2,81,609

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

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SECTION IX.

GENERAL.

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Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year 1902-1903.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Revenue Department, No. 4365R., dated Shillong, the 24th October 1903.

Read—

Revenue Administration Reports of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and of the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet, for the year ending on the 31st March 1903: also the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, for the eighteen months ending the 31st March 1903.

RESOLUTION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Weather.

THE weather was not, on the whole, very favourable to agriculture throughout the province. The rainfall was above the average, but it was not well distributed, being exceptionally heavy from April to September and unusually deficient in the cold weather. Much damage was caused to early rice in Sylhet by an unusually heavy fall of rain in April and May, and late rice suffered from insufficient rain in October and November. In the Assam Valley the rainfall from June to September was generally favourable to the cultivation of the winter rice crop (*sali*), but this crop suffered from the defect of rain in October and November, and the outturn, which had promised to be a bumper one, fell somewhat short of expectations. In the hill districts cultivation suffered considerably from unseasonable rains. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills there were unusually heavy falls during the months of April and July, resulting in much damage to the rice crop and consequent scarcity in the lower hills to the north of the district.

Floods caused more or less damage to standing crops in every plains district. In the Surma Valley, the young *aman* (late broadcast rice) was badly injured by a sudden rise of water in June: and prolonged and heavy rainfall in June, July, and August led to high and injurious floods in the Assam Valley. In the North Lakhimpur subdivision a considerable area of crop was ruined by a sudden change in the course of the Dikrang river.

Cropped areas and outturn.

2. The area cropped shows an increase in all districts except Nowgong, mainly under the heads of *sali* rice and mustard. Climatic conditions in the beginning of the year were favourable for the cultivation of *sali* rice; on the other hand, the area under *bao* contracted owing to excessive rain in the spring, which interfered with sowings, and drove people to resort more largely than usual to the cultivation of *sali* and mustard. In Cachar the outturn of both early and late rice was above the average. In Sylhet the outturn of late broadcast rice (*aman*), which is the principal crop, was poor, while late transplanted rice (*sali*) gave a normal yield. The *sa'i* crop was above the average in Kamrup and Sibsagar, but fell below it in Nowgong owing to damage by floods, and in Lakhimpur in consequence of the early cessation of the rains. *Ahu*, the early rice of the Assam Valley, fell below normal in Kamrup, Nowgong, and Goalpara, owing to floods; elsewhere it was an average crop. The outturn of *bao* was poor in all the Assam Valley districts. The area under mustard increased, but the outturn of that crop was below average, owing to deficient cold-weather rain. *Matikalai* suffered from the same cause, and gave a poor outturn.

Taking area and outturn together, the Cachar, Kamrup, Darrang, and Sibsagar districts gathered a better harvest than the normal. Produce is reported to have fallen short of the average in the other plains districts, especially in Nowgong; but it is not improbable that the reports err in understatement.

Public health.

3. A prominent feature of the year was the great improvement in public health, which was satisfactory everywhere except in the district of Sylhet and the subdivision of Mangaldai. In Sylhet the rate of mortality increased, owing chiefly to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The Mangaldai subdivision is still suffering from *kalá-ázár*, especially in its northern and eastern mauzas.

Prices.

4. The price of rice generally ranged low throughout the year. In Sylhet, at its commencement, common rice was sold at the unusually low rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund, but, later, the price rose in consequence of the partial failure of the early rice crop. Mustard is reported to have been cheaper than in the preceding year. The price of raw sugar rose towards the end of the year, especially in Upper Assam. This was to the great advantage of the producers.

Trade.

5. As a result of the good harvest of 1901-1902, the imports of husked rice decreased by 64 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The exports of unhusked rice from the Surma Valley were more than double those of the preceding year, but the quantity exported from the Assam Valley decreased, owing to the good harvest in Northern Bengal. The area sown with mustard in 1900-1901 was very large, the outturn was also good, and the exports increased by 249,000 maunds. The Assam-Bengal Railway is now largely used for the exports and imports of the Surma Valley, and almost 15 per cent. of the total exports of tea from the province was conveyed by the railway to Chittagong for export to Europe.

SECTION II.

CURRENT LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

A.—SETTLEMENTS FOR ORDINARY CULTIVATION.

6. The total area of the plains of Assam, as calculated by the Survey Department, is 31,789 square miles, and the settled area at the end of the year was 12,132 square miles, or 125 square miles more than on the 31st March 1902. The revenue demand was Rs. 58,15,748, an increase of Rs. 1,45,504 as compared with the previous year. The causes of the variation in the revenue demand and the settled area are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

7. *Permanently-settled estates.*—There are 19 permanently-settled estates in the Goalpara district, covering an area of 1,518,982 acres, with a nominal revenue demand of Rs. 11,411. No change took place during the year. In Sylhet the area permanently settled amounted to 3,767 square miles, with a revenue of Rs. 3,65,244, an area of 17 acres with a revenue of Rs. 30 having been bought in by Government during the year when sold for arrears.

8. *Cachar.*—There is keen competition for land in this district. In view of the desirability of encouraging reclamation along the line of railway, land in the lower valleys of the North Cachar Hills has been offered on specially favourable terms, and settlers both from Sylhet and other parts of India are making clearances in this region. The areas disforested from the Barak and Dhaleswari reserves are being resorted to by numbers of the hitherto landless classes. The total area settled for ordinary cultivation in the district amounted to 341,007 acres, or 35,756 acres more than in the previous year. The greater part of this increase is, however, more apparent than real, and is due to the fact that a large area which should have been shown under the head "Ordinary cultivation" in last year's returns was erroneously included under "Special cultivation." A considerable amount of revenue which should have been shown under "Special cultivation" was also included under "Ordinary cultivation," and this accounts for the apparent falling off in the revenue demand. The number of applications for settlement was more than double that of the previous year, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to see that there was great improvement in the disposal of such cases. Including those pending from the previous year, there were 4,228 cases to be dealt with, and final orders were passed in 3,635 cases, involving the settlement of 25,671 *bighas* of land. The area held by *ex*-tea-garden coolies direct from Government in this district is extraordinarily small, amounting to only 1,199 acres. It is reported that time-expired coolies, on leaving the tea gardens to take up cultivation, have usually settled as under-tenants of *mirasdars*. The area resigned during the year amounted to 2,130 acres, the greater part of which was relinquished by one settlement-holder, the proprietor of several tea estates.

9. *Sylhet.*—The settlement of land for ordinary cultivation in this district showed less progress during the year, and there was an increase of only 4,711 acres with a corresponding increase of Rs. 7,174 in the demand. The greater part of this increase was, moreover, apparent only, being due to remeasurement, and in the Jaintia parganas only was any great amount of new land settled. The results of the settlement of the disforested area of the Langai-Singla reserve have been somewhat disappointing. Out of 43,000 acres thrown open for cultivation, only 7,173 acres have been allotted, and there is no present demand for the remainder owing to its remote situation

and the inferior character of its soil. A proclamation was issued allowing persons to occupy this land revenue-free for three years, but as yet no settlers have been attracted by this offer. On the other hand, several applications have been received for the settlement of land still included within the Langai and Singla forest reserves, but the Chief Commissioner has doubts as to the expediency of further disforestation in this locality. He proposes, however, to consider the question in the course of his next cold-weather tour.

16. *The Assam Valley.*—The total *khiraj* (fully-assessed) area settled for ordinary cultivation increased from 1,538,522 acres to 1,596,166 acres (or by 3 per cent.), and there was an increase of Rs. 1,14,387 (or 3 per cent.) in the revenue demand, which amounted to Rs. 38,83,861. Details of the changes in the *khiraj* area settled for ordinary cultivation and revenue demand thereof in each district are shown below :—

	Settled area.		Revenue.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Goalpara	68,720	72,574	92,718	94,941
Kamrup	419,652	439,408	10,38,603	10,73,975
Darrang	242,044	251,566	6,16,149	6,36,785
Nowgong	191,874	199,383	4,04,665	4,22,676
Sibsagar	439,248	450,047	11,80,767	12,04,839
Lakhimpur	176,984	183,188	4,36,472	4,50,645

In every district there was a marked increase both in the settled area and in the demand. The feature of the year is the recovery exhibited by the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong and the Mangaldai subdivision of the Darrang district. Owing to the severe losses that had been suffered by these districts from the effects of the earthquake of 1897 and subsequent floods, and from the ravages of *kalá-ázár*, they were granted, during 1901-1902, a substantial reduction of revenue rates. The improvement they now exhibit is no doubt (as observed by Mr. Melitus) due in great measure to natural causes, but the Chief Commissioner is convinced by the information which has reached him that recovery has been stimulated by this concession. In Assam proper, the figures of *khiraj* area faithfully reflect the spirit of the agricultural classes, and any circumstance tending to their discouragement and depression is invariably followed by an increase in relinquishments, and by some contraction in reclamation. The Chief Commissioner feels sure that the abatement of a substantial portion of the revenue demand must have powerfully co-operated with natural causes to stimulate and assist the raiyats affected by it in extending their cultivation, with the result that the loss of revenue which the measure entailed is being rapidly covered by the receipts from advancing cultivation.

11. The area settled with time-expired tea-garden coolies increased from 82,620 to 89,888 acres, or by 7,268 acres. These figures show only the area held by *ex*-tea coolies direct from Government, and the total area cultivated by these settlers must be considerably larger. The area settled with immigrants other than tea coolies increased by only 3,030 acres, and amounted to 25,459 acres. Efforts were made, by the offer of favourable terms, to induce contractors working on the Assam-Bengal Railway to settle some of their coolies on the waste lands lying on either side of the railway from Jamunamukh in Nowgong to Bokajan in the Golaghat subdivision. The area that has been taken up is as yet small ; but a beginning has been made in colonizing this desolate strip of country, and it is hoped that success on the part of those who have made the first venture will attract others.

12. Details of the changes in the settled area and land revenue demand are given in Statement B. The total area excluded from settlement for all causes during the year amounted to 138,639 acres, or to 47,352 acres less than in the preceding year. The area that was relinquished amounted to 103,024 acres, as compared with 154,918 acres in 1901-1902. Relinquishment decreased very markedly in the districts which benefited by the reduction of revenue rates. The area of land held at full rates which was resigned in Kamrup fell from 44,327 acres to 28,730 acres, or by 35 per cent., in Nowgong from 39,798 acres to 24,716 acres, or by 37 per cent., and in Mangaldai from 17,470 acres to 9,472 acres, a reduction of 45 per cent.

13. For the contraction of cultivation and agricultural depression that have been during the past six years such deplorable features in the northern portion of the Kamrup district, the extensive water-logging that resulted from the silting up of drainage-ways in the earthquake of 1897 has been mainly responsible. During the year under report the influence of Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of the district, was most usefully exerted to induce the raiyats to help themselves, and clear some of these channels; and under the guidance of Srijut Chidananda Chaudhuri, the Local Board Overseer, they cleared or excavated several miles of water-way, no less than 4,500 men turning out to work for one, two, or three days each. The work was cheerfully rendered, and for no further return (apart from the land improvement that will result from it) than the organization by the Settlement Officer of some of the acrobatic and musical performances which are popular social amusements in this part of the country. The result affords striking testimony to the value of the influence that can be exerted by an officer of tact and sympathy. Drainage works on a larger scale will be carried out in this locality during the coming season at the cost of Government.

B.—Settlements for Special Cultivation.

14. There was little demand for land for extensions of tea cultivation, and the figures show a decrease in the total area settled for this purpose from 1,158,279 acres to 1,141,482 acres. This decrease is however only apparent, being due, as already explained, to the erroneous figures returned from Cachar in 1901-1902. In Sylhet the area settled for special cultivation increased from 169,081 acres to 175,447 acres. This increase was not the result of actual extension of cultivation, but was due to the fact that the leases of certain grants, which had previously been occupied, owing to disputes and objections, were not issued until the year under review. The actual area settled with tea-planters has been stationary. In the Assam Valley the total area was 702,286 acres, an increase of only 1,591 acres. Of the total area held for special cultivation, 893,003 acres were held under special rules and 210,455 acres under the ordinary form of lease. The decrease of 27,577 acres in the area held under special rules, as compared with the previous year, is due to the resettlement on ordinary tenure of "modified *ilam*" grants in the Sylhet district, the terms of which had expired.

15. Applications for the settlement of waste lands were promptly dealt with in Sylhet and Cachar, but not so satisfactorily in the Assam Valley. Revised instructions are now being issued in order to expedite the disposal of these applications. In Cachar 1,010 acres and in Sylhet 2,307 acres were settled for tea cultivation under Section III of the Settlement Rules. In the Assam Valley 28 applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules were received during the year (Darrang 10, Nowgong 1, Sibsagar 6, Lakhimpur 11), and, including cases pending from the previous year, 36 were disposed of and 29 left pending. The area settled amounted to 4,601 acres.

☞ Applications for settlement of waste land.

16. In Sylhet no new application for relinquishment was presented during the year. Three applications were pending from the previous year, and in two cases resignation was allowed. The other case is still under enquiry. Two old rule grants became liable to resumption on account of the failure of the grantee to fulfil the clearance conditions of the lease. The breach of the conditions was condoned in one case, and in the other the grant was resumed. An area of 3,486 acres was relinquished in the Assam Valley, and settlement was annulled in respect of 99 acres.

Resignation and resumption of waste land grants.

SECTION III.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

17. The total demand for the year was Rs. 64,82,576, *viz.*, Rs. 58,45,300 current and Rs. 6,37,276 arrear.

Of the current demand, almost 93 per cent. was collected within the year, as compared with 92 per cent. in the year preceding. The percentage of arrears collected increased from 69·10 in 1901-1902 to 77·98, and, excluding remissions, there was a reduction of Rs. 63,890 in the amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

18. *Cachar.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 4,79,802, or 92·38 per cent. of the demand, as compared with 90·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 39,568. The percentage of arrear collections, 93, was somewhat less than that of the previous year, but was higher than that of any other plains district. The total arrears were reduced to Rs. 5,673 by the 1st September 1903.

19. *Sylhet.*—The total demand was Rs. 10,02,294, of which Rs. 9,12,256, or 91·01 per cent., were collected, as compared with 85·37 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections in the case of permanently-settled estates was slightly less than that of the previous year, but for temporarily-settled estates it was 86·20, as against 75·8. In the Jaintia parganas the percentage of collections was considerably higher than in 1901-1902, but the amount of arrears is still very considerable, constituting almost 70 per cent. of the total arrears of the district. In the Chief Commissioner's opinion, one cause of large arrears accruing in these parganas has been the unsuitability of the *kist* dates. The raiyats themselves have from time to time protested against having to pay the revenue so early as February. They have no local market for their produce, which cannot be exported at all until the rivers rise in May, and there are no traders who will purchase in anticipation of export. The Chief Commissioner personally enquired into the facts on the spot, and came to the conclusion that the complaints made were justified. The most convenient time for the payment of the bulk of the revenue is the month of May, and it has been decided to change the date of payment of the spring instalment to that month. Collections in the South Sylhet subdivision were less satisfactory, but the arrears in Pratabgarh were considerably reduced. The percentage of collections of arrear demand was as high as 92·79. The total amount of arrears outstanding, excluding remissions, was reduced from Rs. 21,328 to Rs. 10,264.

20. *Assam Valley.*—The total land revenue demand was Rs. 49,27,501, current Rs. 45,32,323 and Rs. 3,95,178 arrear, and the collections amounted to Rs. 45,03,578, or 91·39 per cent., as compared with 90·8 per cent. in the preceding year. The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1903 was Rs. 3,83,463, or 7·78 per cent. of the total demand. In Goalpara, the entire demand was collected. The results were again worst in Kamrupb, ut they exhibit an improvement, especially in arrear collections, over the previous year. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,55,994, or 11·10 per cent. of the total demand, but of this amount, a sum of Rs. 63,349 had been collected, but not credited, before the close of the year. The collections in Sibsagar were not satisfactory. Many mauzadars failed to pay their revenue before the end of the year, and the tahsils also showed bad results. This is attributed to the insufficient use of coercive processes, especially in the Athgaon tahsil in Golaghat, where the collections were even worse than in the previous year. It is evident that the arrears in the Sibsagar district are due to lack of energy on the part of the collecting staff, for it is reported that it is not the cultivators proper who fail to pay their revenue, but the better classes, and that amongst the most persistent of annual defaulters are tahsildars, mauzadars with estates lying outside their own charges, and clerks and other Government servants. It should be easy, with a little firmness, to realise arrears from defaulters of this class, though it is to be remarked that the rigid *bakijai* procedure in force in Assam does not permit a tahsildar to penalise habitual default as it is penalised in other provinces. In Lakhimpur the percentage of arrears is still high. The management of the Dibrugarh tahsil has for some time past been unsatisfactory.

The total amount of arrears outstanding on the 31st March 1903 was Rs. 3,83,463, of which only Rs. 86,043 were for years previous to 1902-1903. By the 1st September 1903 the arrears outstanding in the Assam Valley had been reduced to Rs. 1,23,255. Subject to the remarks made above applying to collection in the Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Kamrup districts, the Chief Commissioner considers that this is a result which is creditable to the collecting staff of tahsildars and mauzadars. If consideration is limited to arrears for years previous to 1902-1903, the outstandings in tahsils amount to 2·6 per cent., exclusive of Rs. 39,515 that was remitted as irrecoverable. Mauzadars can point to still better results, outstandings in their case amounting to only 0·4 per cent., and only Rs. 834 having been remitted. These figures and other statistics that have been collected appear to show that the substitution of tahsildars for mauzadars has not been attended with a very material saving of expenditure, while the mauzadari agency is not only the more popular of the two, but offers important administrative advantages. A step towards reverting to the mauzadari system was taken by Sir Henry Cotton three years ago in contracting the area of the Namtidol tahsil. During the year under review two tahsils in the Kamrup district were broken up into mauzas, and four mauzas were formed in the Cachar district in order to reduce the large area of the Silchar tahsil. The Government of India have been addressed in regard to the relative merits of the two systems.

It appears that revenue collection in the Assam Valley would have been attended with less difficulty to the people had the dates for payment been fixed later in the year. The date of the first instalment (15th December) precedes the harvesting of the transplanted rice, the staple crop of the valley, and the second date (15th February) precedes the harvesting of the mustard crop, the only agricultural product

that is grown by the natives of the valley on a large scale for sale and export. It follows that raiyats who are dependent upon the current year's crop for the payment of revenue have been obliged to borrow in order to meet their liabilities. It has been determined, with the approval of the Government of India, to afford relief by postponing the dates for payment so as to allow an interval of nearly a month between the date of harvesting and the first demand for land revenue, and the rules have been amended accordingly.

Procedure for realisation of revenue.

21. Another matter which came under the Chief Commissioner's consideration was the practice under which a separate land revenue process is issued for each of several *pattas* held by a defaulter covering different parcels of land occupied by him. The practice renders the amount by which a man is penalised for default dependent upon the situation of lands held by him, one whose lands lie in several cadastral villages having to pay several process fees for arrears due in respect of them. Pending further enquiry as to the feasibility of amalgamating the demand of all the *pattas* held by a raiyat in one mandal's circle, tahsildars and mauzadars have been instructed to refrain from issuing more than one process to each individual in default. This concession has been made experimentally, and it probably accounts in part for some decrease in the number of processes.

22. In *Cachar* the revenue was paid with more punctuality than in the preceding year, and notices of demand were issued on only 5,856 estates, as compared with 9,432 in 1901-1902. In 3,627 cases moveable property and in 34 cases the estates themselves were attached. Moveable property was, however, actually sold in 9 cases only for arrears amounting to Rs. 38. Three estates were sold for arrears of Rs. 43.

23. The procedure for the collection of revenue in *Sylhet* was as in former years, except that in Jaintia the revenue of estates paying less than Rs. 50 was made payable in one instalment in February. The revenue was realised with less resort to coercive measures, except in Pratabgarh. A considerable reduction was made in the amount of outstanding arrears in this pargana, which was effected by large recourse to sales of moveable property. Four hundred and forty-four defaulting estates were sold, as against 574 in 1901-1902. Including applications pending from the previous year, there were 145 appeals to the Chief Commissioner for the annulment of sales. In 95 cases the sales were cancelled, and in 29 the appeals were rejected; 21 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

24. *Assam Valley.*—Notices of demand were issued for 43,613 estates, or 5·8 per cent. of the total number, and on account of Rs. 5,60,504, or 11·4 of the revenue demand, both percentages being less than in the previous year. Lakhimpur alone shows an increase in the number of such processes. In Sibsagar there was a decrease: but there was an increase in the amount of arrears that accrued in tahsils.

Of the demand in arrears, Rs. 2,82,401 were paid up on issue of demand notice, and without resort to further process. Moveable property was attached in 12,422 cases, and the estates themselves in 1,993 cases, the total amount of arrears for which these attachments were made being Rs. 2,10,009, as against Rs. 2,07,396 in the preceding year. There was an increase of 2,119 in the number of attachments of moveable property, for which the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur alone are responsible. The number of estates attached also increased from 1,698 to 1,993, the increase being shared by all districts except Sibsagar.

Moveable property was sold in 199 cases and in 260 cases the estates themselves. Under both heads there was a considerable decrease as compared with 1901-1902.

Process-fees.

25. The number of processes issued during the year was 175,034, as against 176,826 in 1901-1902. The total amount realised on account of process-fees was Rs. 1,07,605, which left a surplus of Rs. 72,607, after deducting the cost of the process-serving establishment. In Goalpara only did the cost of the process-serving establishment exceed the receipts from fees. In Sylhet and Cachar, where the number of unpaid processes is small, the surpluses were large, and accounted for almost two-thirds of the provincial surplus. In the Assam Valley, paid and unpaid processes were issued in almost equal numbers, and the receipts were little more than double the cost of the establishment.

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

26. Statement H gives details of the demand, collections, and remissions of miscellaneous land revenue. The current demand amounted to Rs. 4,52,710, or Rs. 10,337 less than in the preceding year, of which Rs. 4,24,314, or 93·7 per cent., were collected.

The collection of the total demand, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,51,616, or 91·8 per cent., Rs. 5,804 of the total demand were remitted, and Rs. 32,768 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Three-fourths of the arrears are on account of fishery revenue, and the bulk of this amount is due from lessees of fisheries in Cachar and Sylhet. The total arrears were reduced to Rs. 13,955 by the 1st September 1903. As in previous years, the receipts of miscellaneous land revenue were mainly derived from fisheries, minerals, and house-tax. The variations under these heads are briefly explained below :—

27. *Fisheries.*—The three districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, and Sibsagar again contributed the bulk of the fishery revenue. The total demand amounted to Rs. 2,03,803, of which, excluding a sum of Rs. 1,570 paid in advance in 1901-1902, Rs. 1,72,096 were collected. The outstanding balance showed an increase at the close of the year, and amounted to Rs. 24,931. In Kamrup there was a large increase in the demand, which is attributed to the gradual recovery of the fisheries from the effects of the earthquake, as well as to keen competition for fisheries on the lower Brahmaputra,—the result of the opening of the railway to Dhubri, which has offered facilities for the export of fish to the north-east districts of Bengal and Cooch Behar. In Nowgong there was also a satisfactory increase. Collections in Cachar were bad, only Rs. 3,301 having been realised out of a current demand of Rs. 12,060. In other districts the variations were slight, as compared with the preceding year.

28. *Minerals.*—The receipts from royalty on coal amounted to Rs. 28,604, almost the whole of which was realised in the Lakhimpur district. The output of coal from the Makum coal-fields in 1902 was 220,640 tons. The revenue from oil, which is also realised in Lakhimpur, amounted to Rs. 6,032. This at present consists of rent only, but the production of oil is rapidly increasing, and it is anticipated that royalty will soon become payable on the outturn. The whole of the revenue from lime is derived from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The demand was Rs. 8,840, and it was fully realised. The arrears accruing from the previous year were also realised.

29. *House-tax.*—The collections on account of house-tax amounted to Rs. 1,77,976, as against Rs. 1,78,833 in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly under the head of arrear collections in the Lushai Hills, where there was a smaller arrear demand.

30. *Elephants.*—The total revenue from elephants amounted to Rs. 27,014, a decrease of Rs. 613, as compared with the receipts of 1901-1902. The Khedda Department, which had worked several of the elephant *mahals* of the province for many years, was transferred during the year to Burma, and with its departure these *mahals* were again made over to the Administration. Steps have been taken to lease such of them as have not been recently hunted.

SECTION V.

LOCAL RATES.

31. With the increase in the land revenue demand, there was a corresponding increase in the demand on account of local rates. The current demand for the year was Rs. 6,74,795, or Rs. 12,680 more than in 1901-1902. Inclusive of arrears, the total demand amounted to Rs. 7,41,132, of which Rs. 6,83,927, or 92·3 per cent., were collected, Rs. 2,930 were remitted, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 54,268, or 7·3 per cent. of the demand. There was an improvement in collections, corresponding with the improved collections of land revenue and due to similar causes, but the outstandings, especially on arrear demand, are still very heavy. In Sylhet and Cachar the arrears have been considerably reduced, but in the Assam Valley a reduction was effected in only two districts, Darrang and Sibsagar. More than half the total arrears is outstanding in Kamrup alone. It is probable that a large portion of the long-standing arrears is irrecoverable, and early steps should be taken to clear the accounts by the remission, after due enquiry, of sums which cannot be realised. The outstanding balance was reduced to Rs. 27,262 by the 1st September 1903.

SECTION VI.

LAND RECORDS.

32. The report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture covers a period of eighteen months, the period for which the report is submitted having been altered so as to make it correspond with the land revenue year.

33. The land record system of the province presents some peculiar features, which account to a great extent for the defects which are brought to notice in the report, and which have come under the Chief Commissioner's personal observation. In the Brahmaputra

Valley, where fluctuating cultivation prevails over a large area, and permanent cultivation is also being continuously extended, the maintenance of the land revenue demand depends directly on the work of the Land Records staff, and their attention has been directed chiefly to the annual revision of the demand, which consists in bringing under assessment the land newly taken up for cultivation and excluding relinquished lands. The paramount importance of this work has detracted from the attention that is required in order to secure accuracy in the recording of possession and of crops. The efficiency of the mandals varies considerably in the different districts. It leaves something to be desired in places where population is sparse and education backward, and also in the tea districts, where the tea gardens offer to men with a little education a large field of clerical employment on pay higher than a mandal's salary. But on the whole the Chief Commissioner has been favourably impressed with the capacity of the staff. The position of the mandals has been improved with effect from the 1st April 1903 by an increase which has been sanctioned in the number of appointments in the second grade, with a corresponding reduction in the third grade, which gave promotion to 355 mandals.

The number of uncertificated mandals shows a satisfactory decrease. The record of the survey schools maintained at three centres for the purpose of training mandals is not satisfactory, and shows a great falling off in the numbers passed, the record of the school at Dibrugarh being especially bad. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the Director will make the state of these schools the subject of special enquiry, with a view to taking measures to improve their efficiency. Some changes have been introduced in the method of holding the examination for certificates, which should have the effect of making it more practical and searching.

It came to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that mandals were subject to frequent transfers, which prevented their having that full and intimate acquaintance with their circles which is so necessary in officers of this class. Orders have accordingly been issued prohibiting such transfers without the Chief Commissioner's sanction, while at the same time more extended authority has been conferred on Deputy Commissioners in regard to the promotion and punishment of mandals. It is desirable that mandals should be employed as far as possible near their homes, but at present it often happens that no qualified local candidate is available. In such cases efforts should be made, as Mr. Henniker suggests, to induce likely youths belonging to the circle to undergo training for appointment as mandals.

In the Surma Valley Land Records establishments have been introduced in Cachar and in the temporarily-settled *raiyatwari* tracts of Sylhet only since the late resettlements. The material available here is of better quality, and the patwaris, having little new survey to do, should be able to devote their attention to the recording of changes of possession and of crops. Under these heads, however, their work leaves much to be desired, and the Chief Commissioner found the crop entries in the Jaintia parganas very defective.

34. There is no survey school in the Surma Valley, and the Director reports that proposals for starting one at Karimganj were abandoned owing to the unfavourable opinion of the local officers. The Chief Commissioner, however, considers it unsatisfactory that there should be no means of training patwaris in surveying in Sylhet or Cachar, and the Director will be requested to consider the question further and submit a report with regard to the possibility of establishing a survey school at a suitable centre.

35. The amount of touring performed by supervisor kanungos fell short in many cases of the prescribed minimum, and there was a decrease also in the amount of checking done by them. Almost all the kanungos, however, performed the minimum amount of checking required by the rules. The rules laid down for the guidance of kanungos in testing the mandals' work, which prescribed that check lines should be as long as possible, and should be invariably connected with permanently-demarcated stations, seem to have imposed an unnecessarily heavy tax on the time of these officers. The maps of new cultivation in fluctuating areas are required more for purposes of revenue than topography, and the point of real importance is that the areas should be correctly calculated, not that the fields should fall in their true position in the map. A relaxation of the rules has accordingly been made, so as to permit of shorter check lines being run on occasion from one field corner to another without connecting with a permanent mark.

36. With a few exceptions, Sub-Deputy Collectors are reported to have inspected sufficiently the work of the mandals and patwaris. The Chief Commissioner, however, doubts whether the inspection work of these officers has hitherto been of a sufficiently practical character. The mere examination of a mandal's map and records is of little use unless the entries are tested on the ground, and the length of check lines, which may be run in convenient localities, is not a criterion of efficient supervision. These remarks apply also to the inspections of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys.

37. The Chief Commissioner regrets to learn that there has been a decrease in the amount of land record inspection effected by Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers. He realises the burdensome tax which the inspection of tea gardens levies upon their time and their energy. But he holds very strongly that in a *raiyatwari* province District and Subdivisional Officers should regard the examination of the maps and assessment papers of a certain number of villages as an essential feature of their cold-weather tours. He does not expect them to devote to this subject more than an hour or so in the course of the morning's march: they have a strong subordinate inspecting staff and are not asked to usurp its functions. But unless they show a practical and personal interest in securing the accuracy of the records, the work of their subordinates will inevitably be disappointing. Mr. Fuller has read with pleasure the names of the officers that are mentioned in paragraph 13 of the Director's report as having shown attention to this subject. He is concerned to observe that, although the state of the Lakhimpur records is reported to be not satisfactory, the Deputy Commissioner inspected them to only an insignificant extent, while the Subdivisional Officer of North Lakhimpur checked no maps or records at all. Both officers will be asked for explanations.

38. The difficulty of maintaining an accurate record of possession for a very large number of minute *raiyatwari* holdings is considerable, and indeed its possibility under the present mutation procedure is open to doubt. Until recently very little attempt has been made to insist on the registration of transfers, and settlement proceedings in Kamrup and Sibsagar have brought to light great discrepancies between the records and the actual state of affairs. On the other hand, there is reason to fear that the attempts which are made to enforce the compulsory provisions of the land registration law entail much harassment to the people. The question of simplifying and expediting the procedure for mutation has been engaging the Chief Commissioner's serious attention, and the Government of India will be shortly addressed on the subject.

SECTION VII.

SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY.

39. The cadastral survey and settlement of the *ilam* and other temporarily-settled estates and *khas* lands in Sylhet was brought to a close, and the *Ilam* Settlement Officer submitted his final report during the year. The total area surveyed was 487·51 square miles, but this area includes 177·68 square miles of tea grants, of which a boundary survey only was carried out. The survey and reassessment resulted in a net increase of Rs. 17,258, or 14·65 per cent., in the revenue demand, an abatement of 19·13 per cent. having been made in the Pratabgarh *raiyatwari* tract, and an enhancement of 39·20 per cent. on other estates. There was, further, an increase of Rs. 31,069 from the settlement of land newly taken up, the total increase of revenue due to the settlement operations being thus brought up to Rs. 48,327. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 1,13,930.

40. The decennial settlement of the Assam Valley districts having expired on the 31st March 1903, resettlement operations were started, with the sanction of the Government of India, towards the end of 1902, the districts of Kamrup and Sibsagar being first taken up. A Settlement Officer, with two Assistant Settlement Officers, was attached to each of these districts, and, in addition to a special extra staff entertained solely for resettlement work, the permanent land records staff of the district was placed under the management of the Settlement Officer. The Chief Commissioner drew up a memorandum of practical instructions for their guidance. The revision of the existing maps and records was the measure that first called for their attention, and it was found that both maps and records were out of date in respect to a very large proportion of their entries, and that to correct them was a heavier task than was at the outset anticipated. In the Kamrup district maps and records were corrected for 1,373 out of the 1,555 established villages that the district contains. In Sibsagar the Settlement Officer concentrated his attention upon the area that would be assessed during the ensuing year in which maps and records were revised for 693 villages. These are satisfactory outturns, and are creditable to the Settlement Officers and their staffs; but the Chief Commissioner would have been glad had the Director expressed an opinion as to the accuracy of the work, as shown by his inspections. A commencement was made with the attestation of the revised entries of possession on the system—novel to Assam—that is described in paragraph 28 of the Director's report. Another most important measure that was carried to completion was the ascertainment of the land classes (and of their relative values), that should be adopted for the classification and valuation which are the main features of assessment; and in each district the lands of a group of villages have been provisionally classed according to the district scheme. The Chief Commissioner considers that Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Barnes are to be congratulated upon the progress made during their opening season.

41. The operations undertaken by the professional Survey detachment during the year, and the area completed under each head, are given below :—

Survey by Professional Survey.

	Sq. miles.
(1) Traverse survey with a view to cadastral survey by local agency—	
Kamrup	67·00
Darrang	1·00
Sibsagar	12·00
(2) Traverse and boundary survey of tea grants—	
Darrang	9·00
Nowgong	14·00
Sibsagar	3·00
Lakhimpur	49·00
Total	164·00

The area traversed in Kamrup consisted of tracts which required resurvey in connection with the resettlement of the district. The traverse of tea grants is made primarily for topographical purposes, but it has revealed the fact that the area of many tea gardens is much larger than their leases represent.

In addition to this traverse work, a length of 8·59 miles of the boundary line between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah was relaid by the detachment employed in the settlement of disputes with the Hill Tipperah authorities.

42. Considerable progress was made in the detailed survey of the Langai-Singla disforested area. This is only a rough survey intended to separate *tila* from flat land in the allotments offered to settlers. At the close of the year an area of 7,436 acres had been traversed in the Langai Valley, and 6,727 acres in the Singla Valley. The detailed survey of the Singla Valley has since been completed.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUE COURT WORK.

43. Two private estates were under the management of the revenue authorities during the year—that of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya in Sylhet, and that of the minor Raja of Sidli in Goalpara.

On the estate of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya in Sylhet, which is managed under section 326 of the Civil Procedure Code, a survey and revision of assessment was carried out, with the result that the current demand increased from Rs. 25,815 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 29,028. No details have been furnished with regard to the method of survey adopted or the rates assessed. There was no improvement in collections, and out of the total demand, including arrears, of Rs. 58,376, only Rs. 26,200, or 44·8 per cent., were collected, leaving Rs. 32,176 outstanding at the close of the year. These poor results are attributed to the manager's frequent absence in connection with civil suits, and a bad harvest of early rice. The arrears on arrear demand amount to Rs. 16,239, much of which is probably irrecoverable, but it has not been reported whether any steps have been taken to clear the account of demands which cannot be realised. The debts due from the estate, including interest, amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 32,371, which was reduced to Rs. 24,702 at its close.

On the whole, the results of the management of this estate cannot be considered very satisfactory, and the Deputy Commissioner will be asked to submit a special report with regard to it.

44. The estates of the minor Raja of Sidli comprise pargana Sidli, which is temporarily settled with him, and a 10-anna share in a small *lakhiraj* estate in the district of Goalpara. The former estate had been under the direct management of Government, and it had been decided to settle it with the late Raja, who died in July 1901. The heir being a minor, the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja left debts amounting to Rs. 8,160, but these had all been paid off before the 31st March 1903, when there was a balance of Rs. 4,598 in deposit at credit of the estate.

45. *Mutation and Registration.*—There was a large increase in the number of mutation cases, 31,137 having been instituted, as against 19,683 in 1901-1902. This increase is common to all districts except Nowgong, and was due generally to stricter enforcement of the compulsory provisions of the law. In Cachar public attention was drawn to the penalty attaching to non-registration of transfers by the issue of a general notice, and the result was an increase in the number of institutions from 3,635 to 8,554. The increase in Sylhet was due to the completion of the *ilam* settlement. In the

districts of Kamrup and Sibsagar, which have been brought under resettlement, all mutation cases have been made over to the Settlement Officers and their assistants, by whom they will be disposed of locally.

The percentage of cases instituted during the year on the total number of estates liable to mutation was 7·64. This would be a fairly high percentage if it had been regularly maintained, and if it represented a general average, but it has been frequently remarked in previous years that the proportion of mutations was generally insufficient to keep the land registers up to date, and even in 1902-1903 it varied from as low as 3·78 per cent. in Sibsagar to 10·81 per cent. in Kamrup. The enquiries which have been made by Settlement Officers show that the periodic *jamabandis* are actually very much out of date. This is no doubt to some extent due to the present procedure, under which the attendance of witnesses and a semi-judicial enquiry are required in every case, a practice which may not without reason be considered most burdensome by the people. It doubtless explains the reluctance to make their transfers known, and possibly also the reluctance of officers to enforce registration.

46. *Partition.*—Details of partition cases for each district are given below :—

	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Cachar	3	...	1	2
Sylhet	27	9	18	18
Kamrup	186	49	69	166
Darrang	1	5	6	...
Nowgong	1	...	1	...
Sibsagar	55	63	112	6
Lakhimpur	7	12	9	10
Total	280	138	216	202

The number of cases shown as disposed of in Sibsagar is misleading, several of these having been merely transferred to the Settlement Officer for disposal. The statement shows that in Cachar, Sylhet, and Kamrup cases which were pending at the beginning of the year had not been disposed of at its close. The partition procedure necessarily entails some delay, especially when objections are filed, but it is not satisfactory that so many cases should take more than a year to dispose of, and Deputy Commissioners should endeavour to expedite this business.

47. *Land Acquisition.*—The total area of land taken up for public purposes amounted to 1,324·5 acres, of which 1,094·45 acres were taken up in the Assam Valley for the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway extension, and 189 acres for roads in Sylhet. The total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 57,313.

48. *Alienations and Assignments.*—Details of alienations or assignments for each district are given in Statement K. The total area in the province of which the revenue had been wholly or partly assigned or alienated amounted at the close of the year to 283,901 acres, and the revenue assigned to Rs. 2,73,973. There are several minor differences between the figures furnished for the Assam Valley and those returned last year, of which no explanation has been given in the Commissioner's report. He will be asked to explain them now.

49. *Agricultural Loans.*—In the Surma Valley no new advances were made, and the sums due on account of loans made in former years were fully realised. In the Assam Valley Rs. 22,000 were allotted for agricultural advances, out of which advances amounting to Rs. 15,349 were made during the year. Rupees 12,294 were granted in Kamrup, mostly in the Barpeta subdivision, Rs. 1,985 in Nowgong, and Rs. 1,070 in Sibsagar. The grant of these advances was undoubtedly beneficial to the raiyats of Kamrup and Nowgong, but it is reported that in Sibsagar advances were given to clerks, peons, and Government servants of all sorts, but rarely to agriculturists proper. An explanation will be called for. A large proportion of the grants made in 1901-1902 was recovered during the year.

50. *Village headmen.*—A reform of much importance that has been sanctioned is the formal recognition of *gaonburas* in the Assam Valley as the responsible representatives of their villages, and the grant to them of the revenue due upon two *puras* (=2½ acres) of land. Hitherto they have been given no remuneration, and although they have been expected to render a number of services, they have received in return no substantial advantages, in pay or in privileges. Measures are now being taken to form a record of the *gaonburas* existing, to make any changes in the staff that may be absolutely necessary, and to regularise succession to office in future.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL.

51. *Administrative changes.*—Captain Halliday held charge of the Cachar district till the 28th February 1902, except for a short period in August, when he proceeded on privilege leave, during which Babu Sarvananda Das officiated. Mr. Johnston succeeded Captain Halliday on the 28th February, and remained in charge until the end of the year.

Mr. Lees resumed charge of the Sylhet district from Mr. Hart on the 4th April, and held it till his transfer to Darrang in December, except for a few weeks, when Mr. Majid acted for him, during his deputation as President of the Provincial Committee formed in connection with the Police Commission. Mr. Arbuthnott took over charge on the 6th December and continued in charge till the end of the year.

Mr. Porteous acted as Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts till the 11th August, and Mr. Arbuthnott from that date to the 22nd November 1902, when Mr. Melitus returned from leave and resumed charge. Major Gurdon, Mr. Emerson, and Mr. Gruning held charge of the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, respectively, throughout the year. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Cuming were successively in charge of Goalpara, until Mr. Jackson's return from leave in November. In Darrang, Captain Cole was in charge till October, and Mr. Lees from December to the end of the year, Mr. Strong acting in the interval. Mr. Arbuthnott held charge of Sibsagar, until he was appointed to act as Commissioner in July, and Mr. Reid was in charge from 4th November till the end of the year. Mr. Clarke acted in the interval.

52. *Tours and inspections.*—Captain Halliday in Cachar was on tour for 132 days. The amount of touring done by the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, was quite inadequate, amounting to only 81 days. This was due to some extent to changes of officers. The appointment of a Judge for the Assam Valley Districts from January 1903 has relieved the Commissioner of judicial work, and he will now be able to devote more time to the inspection of revenue work, and of tahsil offices, in the management of which much irregularity has come to light. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners in the Assam Valley varied from 90 days in Kamrup to 126 in Goalpara. It was insufficient in Kamrup, Nowgong, and Darrang, though there was apparently no reason why Deputy Commissioners in these districts should not have been on tour for the prescribed period of 120 days.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. J. MONAHAN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

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STATEMENTS.

STATE

Classifying the Land Tenures

Class of estates.	Cachar.			Sylhet.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	2,411,081	3,65,244
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	2,532	3,861	...	41,706	34,403
Annually at full rates for special cultivation	...	95	178	...	...	...
Total annually settled	...	2,627	4,039	...	41,706	34,403
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	338,475	3,53,449*	...	359,189	2,76,278
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation	...	90,142	93,632	...	15,517	12,376
Total periodically settled	...	428,617	4,47,081	...	374,706	2,82,654
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation)	...	341,007	3,57,310	...	400,895	3,04,681
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation)	...	90,237	93,810	...	15,517	12,376
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	431,244	4,51,120	...	416,412	3,17,057
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special settlements	...	190	74	...	38,024	30,807
Town lands	...	1,293	8,547	...	...	...
Total temporarily settled	...	432,727	4,59,741	...	454,436	3,47,864
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	1,227	...	...	37,198	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ 1854	23	25,723	7,291	3	3,017	850
Fee-simple grants	23	9,313	...	...	...	...
Old rule grants commuted	67	133,438	...	1	1,891	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section I of Settlement Rules	15	5,038	1,432	144	94,479	76,473
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	57	22,519	24,530
Total waste land grants	128	173,512	8,723	205	121,906	1,01,852
Total area settled for special cultivation...	567	263,749	1,02,533	...	175,447	1,45,036
Grand total	128	607,466	4,68,464	205	3,024,621	8,14,961
Total for the previous year	123	596,506	4,56,124	207	3,013,562	7,98,417

* This includes Rs. 15,910 as revenue of *jangalburi* estates taken up

MENT A.

in the Province of Assam for the year 1902-1903.

Goalpara.			Kamrup.			Darrang.		
Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	1,518,982	11,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64,835	81,956	...	206,111	4,58,133	...	107,213	2,52,148
...	...	...	...	7	12	...	88	167
...	64,835	81,956	...	206,118	4,58,145	...	107,301	2,52,315
...	7,739	12,985	...	233,297	6,15,842	...	144,353	3,84,637
...	198	322	...	1,325	2,254	...	11,304	23,352
...	7,937	13,307	...	234,622	6,18,096	...	155,657	4,07,989
...	72,574	94,941	...	439,408	10,73,975	...	251,566	6,36,785
...	198	322	...	1,332	2,266	...	11,392	23,519
...	72,772	95,263	...	440,740	10,76,241	...	262,958	6,60,304
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	147,769	1,42,448	...	13,160	8,878
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,876	8,768
...	...	...	...	147,769	1,42,448	...	31,036	17,646
...	1,591	1,041	...	1,668	4,396	...	677	48
...	102	1,634	...	920	6,918	...	360	3,940
...	74,465	97,938	...	591,097	12,30,003	...	295,031	6,81,938
...	20,877	...	...	33,908	...	...	5,070	...
...	...	...	2	31	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	457	128	1	293	82
...	...	...	17	4,456	...	85	44,151	...
...	...	...	20	12,527	...	15	6,758	...
2	675	360	18	5,175	2,884	246	75,524	41,856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	675	360	59	22,646	3,079	347	126,726	41,938
...	873	682	...	23,978	5,345	...	138,118	65,457
2	1,614,999	1,09,709	59	647,651	12,33,082	347	426,827	7,23,876
2	1,615,147	1,07,292	60	627,842	11,98,641	343	417,126	7,02,974

for ordinary cultivation, comprising an area of 26314 acres.

STATEMENT

Class of estates.	Nowgong.			Sibsagar.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	136,020	2,73,036	...	165,296	3,93,966
Annually at full rates for special cultivation.	...	217	410	...	2,398	5,461
Total annually settled	...	136,237	2,73,446	...	167,694	3,99,427
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	63,363	1,49,640	...	284,751	8,10,873
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation.	...	3,128	5,915	...	57,751	1,30,783
Total periodically settled	...	66,491	1,55,555	...	342,502	9,41,656
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation).	...	199,383	4,22,676	...	450,047	12,04,839
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation).	...	3,345	6,325	...	60,149	1,36,244
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	202,728	4,29,001	...	510,196	13,41,083
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ten years	...	5,382	4,444	...	4,991	3,414
,, ,, twenty ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	5,382	4,444	...	4,991	3,414
Special settlements	...	1,993	1,253	...	190	502
Town lands	...	656	3,882	...	1,854	11,950
Total temporarily settled	...	210,759	4,38,580	...	5,17,231	13,56,949
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	2,314	...	...	39,095	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	16	5,194	8,845
,, ,, ,, 1854	2	469	132	2	726	204
Fee-simple grants	42	15,229	...	51	39,837	...
Old rule grants commuted	13	6,120	...	111	93,733	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section 1 of Settlement Rules.	79	30,998	28,766	269	76,144	53,129
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	136	52,816	28,898	449	206,634	62,178
Total area settled for special cultivation...	...	56,161	35,223	...	266,783	1,98,422
Grand total	136	265,889	4,67,478	449	7,62,960	14,19,127
Total for the previous year	136	258,330	4,48,841	450	753,563	13,94,744

A—concluded.

Lakhimpur.			Total for the year.			Total for the previous year.		
Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	...	3,930,063	3,76,655	...	3,930,080	3,76,685
...	109,656	2,33,025	...	827,369	17,30,528	...	793,654	16,78,662
...	326	739	...	3,131	6,967	...	4,371	7,396
...	103,982	2,33,764	...	830,500	17,37,495	...	798,025	16,86,058
...	79,532	2,17,620	...	1,510,699	28,15,324	...	1,446,303	27,55,610
...	27,959	63,409	...	207,324	3,32,043	...	195,392	2,92,857*
...	107,491	2,81,029	...	1,718,023	31,47,367	...	1,641,695	30,48,467*
...	183,188	4,50,645	...	2,338,068	45,45,852	...	2,239,957	44,34,272
...	28,285	64,148	...	210,455	3,39,010	...	199,763	3,00,253*
...	211,473	5,14,793	...	2,548,523	48,84,862	...	2,439,720	47,34,525*
...	39	46	...	39	46	...	39	46
...	1,243	1,743	...	172,545	1,60,927	...	174,535	1,61,411
...	...	...	...	17,876	8,768	...	17,876	8,768
...	1,282	1,789	...	190,460	1,69,741	...	192,450	1,70,225
...	11,325	11,153	...	55,658	49,274	...	55,561	50,278*
...	1,070	9,867	...	6,255	46,738	...	6,817	42,191
...	225,150	5,37,602	...	2,800,890	51,50,615	...	2,694,548	49,97,219
...	990	...	...	140,697	...	9,797	139,664	...
...	...	...	18	5,225	8,912	18	5,225	8,912
...	...	...	33	30,685	8,687	33	30,894	8,689
102	87,107	...	320	191,093	...	320	191,373	...
41	30,230	...	268	284,697	...	268	287,466	...
196	70,751	41,449	969	358,784	2,46,349	947	350,961	2,33,295
...	...	...	57	22,519	24,530	66	54,661	45,444
339	188,088	41,449	1,665	893,003	2,88,478	1,652	920,580	2,96,340
...	216,373	1,05,597	...	1,141,482	6,58,295	4,210	1,158,279	6,28,429
339	414,228	5,79,051	1,665	7,764,641	58,15,748	11,449	7,684,872	56,70,244
331	405,480	5,63,211	1,652	7,634,872	56,70,244	...	...	...

* Revised.

STATE

Showing Changes on the Land Revenue Demand on fully-assessed

Subdivision.	Settled at close of preceding year.		Increases due to: Settlement of new or relinquished land.		Progressive settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement or alteration of classification.		Other causes.		Total increase.	
	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silchar (sadr) ...	594,010	2,48,300	13,648	4,679	...	...	223	15	83,047	3,044	96,918	7,738
Hailakandi ...	272,574	1,04,347	12,023	2,145	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	12,023	3,335
Total Cachar ...	866,584	3,52,647	25,671	6,824	...	...	223	15	83,047	4,234	108,941	11,073
North Sylhet ...	675,634	1,85,060	12,972	2,863	...	...	2,783	1,313	658	222	16,413	4,398
South ,, ...	134,906	17,856	93	61	...	...	7,289	3,645	...	...	7,382	3,706
Karimganj ...	240,962	76,388	2,070	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	1,611
Habiganj ...	85,154	10,548	...	...	...	...	2,156	1,078	...	...	2,156	1,078
Sunamganj ...	61,798	7,655	...	...	...	...	1,978	989	...	...	1,978	989
Total Sylhet ...	1,198,454	2,97,507	15,135	4,535	...	...	14,206	7,025	658	222	29,999	11,782
Dhubri ...	207,878	92,718	49,304	10,209	...	...	2,662	1,037	...	95	51,966	11,341
Goalpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Goalpara ...	207,878	92,718	49,304	10,209	...	...	2,662	1,037	...	95	51,966	11,341
Barpeta ...	251,338	1,92,165	65,506	37,993	...	...	9,749	6,584	6	237	75,261	44,814
Gauhati ...	1,018,109	8,46,438	91,633	61,130	...	...	33,659	26,674	3,908	4,036	129,200	91,840
Total Kamrup ...	1,269,447	10,38,603	157,139	99,123	...	...	43,408	33,258	3,914	4,273	204,461	1,36,654
Mangaldai ...	405,997	3,43,402	36,835	26,506	...	...	578	452	...	...	37,413	26,958
Tezpur ...	326,186	2,72,747	41,158	29,504	...	...	...	298	...	...	41,158	29,802
Total Darrang ...	732,183	6,16,149	77,993	56,010	...	...	578	750	...	...	78,571	56,760
Nowgong ...	580,419	4,04,765	104,683	61,029	...	...	5,620	3,851	221	8,153	110,524	73,033
Total Nowgong ...	580,419	4,04,765	104,683	61,029	...	...	5,620	3,851	221	8,153	110,524	73,033
Golaghat ...	357,325	3,18,794	20,379	13,204	...	...	877	766	566	1,028	21,822	14,998
Jorhat ...	496,690	4,49,540	29,893	19,648	...	...	3,853	3,190	1,510	2,568	35,256	25,406
Sibsagar ...	474,710	4,12,433	22,248	16,434	...	...	3,313	2,801	...	218	25,561	19,453
Total Sibsagar ...	1,328,725	11,80,767	72,520	49,286	...	...	8,043	6,757	2,076	3,814	82,639	59,857
North Lakhimpur ...	170,438	1,35,233	30,522	21,011	...	...	2,789	2,033	2,692	2,754	36,003	25,798
Dibrugarh ...	364,939	3,01,239	25,365	17,879	...	...	1,597	1,308	2,625	2,103	29,587	21,380
Total Lakhimpur ...	535,377	4,36,472	55,887	38,890	...	...	4,386	3,341	5,317	4,947	65,590	47,178
Total ...	6,719,067	44,19,628	558,332	3,25,906	...	...	79,126	56,034	98,233	25,758	732,691	4,07,678

MENT B.

Area taken up for ordinary Cultivation in the Province of Assam for the year 1902-1903.

Decreases due to								Total decrease.		Net increase or decrease.		Demand of the year.
Relinquishment or abandonment.		Annulment of settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement or alteration of classification.		Other causes.						
Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	Area (*bighas*).	Revenue.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
6,417	1,752	32	3	36	12	1,975	20,588	8,460	22,355	+ 88,458	— 14,617	2,33,691
27	20	...	...	...	...	194	72	221	92	+ 11,802	+ 3,243	1,07,709
6,444	1,772	32	3	36	12	2,169	20,660	8,681	22,447	+ 100,260	— 11,374	3,41,400
2,219	1,042	870	281	1,472	473	658	222	5,219	2,018	+ 11,194	+ 2,380	1,87,438
...	...	...	...	4,286	1,243	...	...	4,286	1,243	+ 3,096	+ 2,463	20,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,298	1,076	5,298	1,076	— 3,228	+ 535	76,923
...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	17	5	+ 2,139	+ 1,073	11,621
...	...	...	...	924	264	...	...	924	264	+ 1,054	+ 725	8,380
2,219	1,042	870	281	6,699	1,985	5,956	1,298	15,744	4,606	+ 14,255	+ 7,176	3,04,681
37,592	7,779	...	...	2,444	795	272	544	40,308	9,118	+ 11,658	+ 2,223	94,941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,592	7,779	...	...	2,444	795	272	544	40,308	9,118	+ 11,658	+ 2,223	94,941
38,725	23,488	293	246	9,810	5,229	3,615	3,234	52,443	32,197	+ 22,818	+ 12,617	2,04,782
49,541	34,347	5,239	3,838	10,814	7,779	26,662	23,121	92,256	69,085	+ 36,944	+ 22,755	8,69,193
88,266	57,835	5,532	4,084	20,624	13,008	30,277	26,355	144,699	1,01,282	+ 59,762	+ 35,372	10,73,975
29,859	21,688	605	518	669	518	...	...	31,133	22,724	+ 6,280	+ 4,234	3,47,636
17,272	12,252	125	115	...	...	1,237	1,033	18,634	13,400	+ 22,524	+ 16,402	2,89,149
47,131	33,940	730	633	669	518	1,237	1,033	49,767	36,124	+ 28,804	+ 20,636	6,36,785
78,401	48,102	2,153	1,686	5,763	3,247	1,492	2,087	87,809	55,122	+ 22,715	+ 17,911	4,22,676
78,401	48,102	2,153	1,686	5,763	3,247	1,492	2,087	87,809	55,122	+ 22,715	+ 17,911	4,22,676
6,549	4,158	290	245	893	601	1,446	1,607	9,177	6,611	+ 12,644	+ 8,387	3,27,181
20,869	12,890	442	384	3,503	2,363	2,190	3,400	27,004	19,037	+ 8,252	+ 6,369	4,55,909
9,631	6,968	1,038	892	3,055	2,090	67	187	13,791	10,137	+ 11,770	+ 9,316	4,21,749
37,049	24,016	1,770	1,521	7,451	5,054	3,703	5,194	49,972	35,785	+ 32,666	+ 24,072	12,04,839
21,611	14,035	...	...	1,929	1,197	1,903	3,339	25,443	18,571	+ 10,560	+ 7,227	1,42,460
17,584	11,319	765	494	1,219	943	1,812	1,678	21,380	14,434	+ 8,207	+ 6,946	3,08,185
39,195	25,354	765	494	3,148	2,140	3,715	5,017	46,823	33,005	+ 18,7	+ 14,173	4,50,645
336,297	1,99,840	11,852	8,702	46,834	26,759	48,821	62,188	443,804	2,97,489	+ 288,887	+ 1,10,189	45,29,942

Showing the fluctuations in the khiraj *area of the*

District.	1890-91.*	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goalpara	60,518	65,715	67,186	66,382	66,331	67,847
Kamrup	466,461	484,310	476,105	4[illegible],340	473,824	477,307
Mangaldai	149,475	148,683	142,793	147,055†	144,999	145,007
Tezpur	85,324	90,702	95,197	91,271	92,439	90,083
Total Darrang ...	234,799	239,385	237,990	238,326	237,438	241,090
Nowgong	265,656	278,335	271,315	256,270	248,866	232,200
Sibsagar	413,495	438,119	420,462	428,275	433,946	448,264
Lakhimpur	128,820	138,607	149,303	149,906	153,900	159,756
Total	1,569,749	1,644,471	1,622,391	1,620,499	1,614,305	1,626,464

* A column for 1890-91 has been added for comparison

† The Orang mauza with a settled *khiraj* area of 4,221 acres

STATEMENT D.

Showing the area settled with ex-tea coolies and other immigrants in Cachar and the Assam Valley Districts for the year 1902-1903.

District.	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	565	27	592	1,148	51	1,199
Goalpara	...	783	783	...	916	916
Kamrup	494	2,542	3,036	580	2,858	3,438
Darrang	24,289	5,761	30,050	26,286	6,526	32,812
Nowgong	6,677	2,916	9,593	7,342	4,094	11,436
Sibsagar	28,156	3,489	31,645	30,361	3,456	33,817
Lakhimpur	23,004	6,918	29,922	25,319	7,609	32,928
Grand total ...	83,185	22,436	105,621	91,036	25,510	116,546

MENT C.

Assam Valley Districts (including lands held by tea planters).

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total waste culturable area available for settlement for 1902-1903.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
68,105	67,776	70,557	68,221	68,912	72,772	427,355
477,884	430,444	430,354	409,937	420,992	440,740	1,392,162
145,887	144,605	144,499	140,519	138,138	140,401	547,626
99,895	103,968	108,728	110,804	115,546	122,557	734,287
245,782	248,573	253,227	251,323	253,684	262,958	1,281,913
212,537	211,814	208,762	197,226	195,216	202,728	1,857,984
460,240	472,584	483,099	490,538	499,471	510,196	2,427,919
165,073	178,945	188,341	196,358	204,639	211,473	1,769,932
1,629,621	1,610,136	1,634,340	1,613,603	1,642,914	1,700,867	9,148,265

with growth or decrease of population between 1891 and 1901.
was transferred from Tezpur to Mangaldai in this year.

STATE

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Ordinary Land Revenue

District.		Number of estates.	Demands.			Collections.			Remission.
			Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar		69,513	4,68,464	50,906	5,19,370	4,32,454	47,348	4,79,802	...
Sylhet ...	Temporarily-settled ...	49,917	4,49,717	1,86,233	6,35,950	3,75,455	1,72,782	5,48,237	3,335
	Permanently-settled ...	49,837	3,65,244	1,100	3,66,344	3,62,962	1,057	3,64,019	...
Total		99,754	8,14,961	1,87,333	10,02,294	7,38,417	1,73,839	9,12,256	3,335
Goalpara ...	Temporarily-settled ...	20,790	98,298	75	98,373	98,298	75	98,373	...
	Permanently-settled ...	19	11,411	...	11,411	11,411	...	11,411	...
Total		20,809	1,09,709	75	1,09,784	1,09,709	75	1,09,784	...
Kamrup		184,871	12,33,082	1,71,845	14,04,927	11,06,847	1,20,665	12,27,512	21,421
Darrang		136,661	7,23,876	40,720	7,64,596	6,95,295	28,782	7,24,077	6,363
Nowgong		120,728	4,67,478	30,227	4,97,705	4,49,766	16,355	4,66,121	5,960
Sibsagar		201,442	14,19,127	1,02,270	15,21,397	13,26,122	76,211	14,02,333	6,636
Lakhimpur		84,758	5,79,051	50,041	6,29,092	5,43,022	30,729	5,73,751	80
Naga Hills		1	10	...	10	10	...	10	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills		1,724	9,127	547	9,674	9,127	545	9,672	2
Garo Hills ...	Temporarily-settled ...	6,008	20,403	3,312	23,715	18,818	2,381	21,199	566
	Permanently-settled ...	1	12	...	12	12	...	12	...
Total		6,009	20,415	3,312	23,727	18,830	2,381	21,211	566
Total temporarily-settled		876,413	54,68,633	6,36,176	61,04,809	50,55,214	4,95,878	55,51,087	44,363
Total permanently-settled		49,857	3,76,667	1,100	3,77,767	3,74,385	1,057	3,75,442	...
Grand total		926,270	58,45,300	6,37,276	64,82,576	54,29,599	4,96,930	59,26,529	44,363
Grand total for the previous year ...		900,047	56,99,023	5,67,623	62,66,646	52,48,106	3,92,231	56,40,337	50,735

ENT E.

including Malkana *of Estates on the Revenue-Roll, during the year* 1902-1903.

Net balances.			Distribution of net balances.		Percentage.							
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Doubtful and irrecoverable.	In process of recovery.	Current collections (column 6) on current demand (column 3).	Arrear collections (column 7) on arrear demand (column 4).	Total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5).	Total uncollected balances (column 12) on total demand (column 5).	Payments in advance on account of the ensuing year.	Total of sums included in the total demand of the year, the recovery of which was in suspense.	Collections made within the year, but not credited in the accounts of the year.	Percentage of total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5), if the amount in column 20 is excluded from the demand and that in column 21 added to the collections.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,010	3,558	39,568	685	38,883	92·31	93·01	92·38	7·61	...	559	...	92·48
74,157	10,221	84,378	3,034	81,344	83·48	92·77	86·20	13·26	6,696	9,464	...	87·50
2,282	43	2,325	...	2,325	99·37	96·09	99·36	·63	56,416	...	...	99·36
76,439	10,264	86,703	3,034	83,669	90·60	92·79	91·01	8·65	63,112	9,464	...	91·88
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	18	...	...	...
1,23,025	32,969	1,55,994	28,361	1,27,633	89·76	70·21	87·37	11·10	...	...	63,341	91·88
27,847	6,309	34,156	2,000	32,156	96·05	70·68	94·70	4·47	...	...	184	94·72
17,625	7,999	25,624	7,140	18,484	96·21	54·10	93·65	5·15	...	...	...	...
92,894	19,534	1,12,428	8,651	1,03,777	93·44	74·51	92·17	7·38	...	...	...	...
36,029	19,232	55,261	...	55,261	93·77	61·40	91·20	8·78	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	99·63	99·98	...	16	...	...	...
1,585	365	1,950	371	1,579	92·23	71·89	89·39	8·22	...	...	123	89·90
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
1,585	365	1,950	371	1,579	92·24	71·89	89·40	8·22	...	...	123	89·50
4,09,172	1,00,187	5,09,359	50,242	4,59,117	92·44	77·94	90·93	8·34	6,730	10,023	63,648	92·12
2,282	43	2,325	...	2,325	99·39	96·09	99·38	·62	56,416	...	...	...
4,11,454	1,00,230	5,11,684	50,242	4,61,442	92·89	77·98	91·42	7·89	63,146	10,023	63,648	92·55
4,49,535	1,26,039	5,75,574	64,738	5,10,836	92·09	69·10	90·01	9·18	62,964	9,344	12,116	90·33

STATEMENT F.

Showing the coercive means employed for the collection of the land revenue in the Province during the year 1902-1903.

District.	Number of revenue-paying estates.	Number of estates on the owners of which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue in arrears for which notice of demand issued.	Number of cases in which property had to be attached.		Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of cases in which property had to be sold.		Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
				Moveable.	Estates.		Moveable.	Estates.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Cachar	69,513	5,856	40,845	3,627	34	23,498	9	3	81	8·43
Sylhet	100,926	12,617	1,74,646	4,314	13,244	2,65,288	2,537	444	36,835	12·50
Goalpara	20,790	206	1,539	19	...	222	...	...	...	·99
Kamrup	184,871	8,923	2,26,946	1,333	632	88,821	19	44	4,103	4·83
Darrang	136,661	9,553	76,396	1,995	322	21,436	26	19	884	6·99
Nowgong	120,728	4,369	35,118	686	413	5,400	44	40	523	3·61
Sibsagar	201,442	12,789	1,35,785	5,015	466	54,390	47	104	2,908	6·34
Lakhimpur	84,758	7,773	84,720	3,374	160	39,740	63	53	2,284	9·17
Grand total	919,689	62,086	7,75,995	20,363	15,271	4,98,795	2,745	707	47,618	6·74
Total for the previous year	892,467	69,881	8,73,146	17,344	18,876	5,19,480	681	1,173	41,097	7·83

STATEMENT G.

Showing processes served and their cost in the Province during the year 1902-1903.

District.	Processes served.			Process-fees realised.	Amount of process-fees remitted.	Cost of process-serving establishment debitable to land revenue.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	11,165	3,182	14,347	19,985	15	5,556
Sylhet	39,959	15,103	55,062	44,060	1,889	10,158
Goalpara	992	570	1,562	782	14	1,257
Kamrup	18,072	21,058	39,130	10,424	2,889	4,514
Darrang	9,595	6,392	15,987	9,353	1,035	2,178
Nowgong	4,163	4,376	8,539	2,633	677	1,669
Sibsagar	13,275	14,523	27,798	11,810	98	7,155
Lakhimpur	7,199	5,410	12,609	8,558	146	2,511
Total	1,04,420	70,614	175,034	1,07,605	6,763	34,998
Total for the previous year ...	113,282	63,544	176,826	1,01,046	4,825	35,153

STATEMENT H.

STATE

Showing the Demand and Collections on account of Miscellaneous

Source of revenue.	Cachar.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
1	2		3		4	5		6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	1,400	...	1,050	...	...	350	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	3,200	1,100	3,100	1,100	...	100	...	...
3. Fisheries	12,060	5,696	3,301	1,840	...	8,759	3,856	90
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	7,810	...	7,810	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	445	...	445	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	665	1,364	665	1,364	...	...	...	...
Total	25,610	8,160	16,401	4,304	...	9,209	3,856	90
Total for the previous year	29,862	1,325	23,066	1,295	30	6,796	...	...

MEN[illegible]NT H.

Land Revenue in the Province during the year 1902-1903.

Sylhet.								Goalpara.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
7		8		9	10		11	12		13		14	15		16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
700	...	525	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,615	14,570	55,099	11,811	1,600	5,516	1,159	11,853	2,059	626	1,224	...	1,461	...	...	364
2,286	1,138	1,968	1,120	4	318	14	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,218	...	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
758	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	151	...	...	...	...	...
65,577	15,708	59,568	12,931	1,604	6,009	1,173	12,163	2,210	626	1,375	...	1,461	...	...	364
69,067	19,508	54,912	13,044	4,415	13,861	2,343	11,548	2,411	...	1,785	...	...	626	...	278

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Kamrup.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	17		18		19	20		21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	29,527	1,306	29,290	114	1,192	237	...	4,835
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	1,418	370	1,054	119	14	364	237	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	123	...	123	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	113	...	113	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	474	...	474	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	609	...	609	...	...	...	...	...
Total	32,264	1,676	31,663	233	1,206	601	237	4,835
Total for the previous year	27,221	1,137	25,886	466	229	1,335	442	6,939

H—*continued.*

Darrang.								Nowgong.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
22		23		24	25		26	27		28		29	30		31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,870	122	4,507	122	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,600	1,500	4,000	1,500	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,937	1,000	8,900	206	850	887	94	2,299	11,244	308	11,108	192	...	136	116	2,367
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,798	570	5,975	172	328	823	70	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,131	...	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,131	...	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
132	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
21,833	2,622	19,833	1,828	850	1,850	94	2,299	18,434	878	17,475	364	328	959	186	2,367
23,666*	600	21,044	600	...	2,622*	...	2,506	16,164	1,652	15,623	974	385	541	293	1,628

* Revised.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

STATEMENT

Sibsagar.

Source of revenue.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	32		33		34	35		36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	35,460	2,819	33,874	1,248	103	1,586	1,468	7,663
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	5,910	615	5,910	574	...	...	41	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	677	...	677	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	179	...	179	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	282	...	282	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43,053	3,434	41,467	1,822	103	1,586	1,509	7,663
Total for the previous year	47,949	685	45,130	666	19	2,819	...	5,038

H—*continued.*

Lakhimpur.								Naga Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
37		38		39	40		41	42		43		44	45		46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
5,495	503	4,932	503	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,700	...	5,600	...	...	100	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,938	124	7,821	124	...	1,117	...	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,578	39	7,298	39	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,009	1,150	58,794	1,150	204	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,515	...	28,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,032	...	6,032	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,392	...	2,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,626	...	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,002	666	64,942	666	...	2,060	...	2,147	59,009	1,150	58,794	1,150	204	11	...	...
65,938	1,307	65,272	1,001	306	666	....	1,849	60,703	1,055	59,553	1,005	50	1,150	...	...

STATEMENT

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Source of revenue.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	47		48		49	50		51
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	5,905	244	4,335*	244	...	...	...	...
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	27,918	2,666	27,864	2,666	48	6	...	...
6. Lime-quarries	8,840	971	8,840	971	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	225	...	225	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	696	...	696	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	2,080	...	2,080	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45,676	3,881	44,052	3,881	48	6	...	...
Total for the previous year	49,739	3,031	45,824	3,031	...	3,915	...	1,680

* This does not include Rs. 1,570 † Since realised

H—*continued.*

Garo Hills.								Lushai Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
52		53		54	55		56	57		58		59	60		61
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,365	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,317	210	39,614	86	...	703	124	...	28,746	37	26,151	37	...	2,595†	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,505	...	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
43,187	210	42,484	86	...	703	124	451	28,855	37	26,260	37	...	2,595	...	...
43,899	211	43,799	101	...	100	110	599	27,928	2,092	26,101	2,092	...	1,827	...	...

† paid in advance in 1901-1902.
Rs. 1,985.

STATEMENT H—*concluded.*

Source of revenue.	Total for the year.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	62		63		64	65		66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	12,540	625	11,089	625	...	1,451	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	13,500	2,600	12,700	2,600	...	800	...	500
3. Fisheries	1,77,110	26,693	1,56,317*	15,779	5,206	18,238	6,693	1,319
4. Poll-tax	9,864	1,177	9,266	1,159	4	598	14	310
5. House-tax	1,77,926	5,618	1,73,172	4,804	594	4,502	472	...
6. Lime-quarries	8,840	971	8,840	971	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	525	...	525	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	1,062	...	1,062	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	28,604	...	28,604	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	6,032	...	6,032	...	...	...	...	250
10. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	6,560	...	6,560	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	4,815	...	4,815	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	692	...	692	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	4,514	1,364	4,514	1,364	...	...	...	...
Total	4,52,710	39,048	4,24,314	27,302	5,804	25,589	7,179	32,379
Total for the previous year	4,63,047	32,603	427,935	24,275	5,434	34,758	3,188	32,065

* This does not include Rs. 1,570 paid in advance in 1901-1902.

STATEMENT I.

Showing the Demand and collection of Local Rates in the province during the year 1902-1903.

District.	Demand.			Collections.				Remissions.			Balances.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Advance collections.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	41,063	6,024	47,087	38,624	5,809	36	44,469	...	...	...	2,439	215	2,654
Sylhet	2,28,183	13,162	2,41,345	2,23,786	12,540	40,164	2,74,490	3	88	91	6,387	534	6,921
Goalpara	70,396	3	70,399	70,396	3	...	70,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	99,342	30,220	1,29,562	87,009	12,356	...	99,365	312	1,280	1,592	12,021	16,584	28,605
Darrang	52,314	2,198	54,512	50,724	1,556	...	52,280	46	295	341	1,544	347	1,891
Nowgong	31,463	4,335	35,798	27,699	3,404	...	31,103	6	332	338	3,758	599	4,357
Sibsagar	1,04,472	7,831	1,12,303	98,583	5,988	...	1,04,571	7	556	563	5,882	1,287	7,169
Lakhimpur ...	47,562	2,564	50,126	46,340	1,110	...	47,450	...	5	5	1,222	1,449	2,671
Total	6,74,795	66,337	7,41,132	6,41,161	42,766	40,200	7,24,127	374	2,556	2,930	33,253	21,015	54,268
Total for the previous year.	6,62,115	61,141	7,23,256	6,23,099	36,219	...	6,59,318	69	2,668	2,737	38,947	22,254	61,201

STATEMENT J.

Showing the registration of changes amongst Proprieters and Landholders.

District.	Number of cases.					Area (acres) transferred.				Total number of estates liable to mutation.	Percentage of cases instituted during year to total number of estates.
	Pending from preceding year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		Balance pending at close of year.	By mortgage.		By sale.			
			Contested.	Uncontested.		With permission.	Without permission.	Voluntary.	By order of Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cachar	3,451	8,554	327	5,349	6,329	...	6	16,106	54	69,603	12·29
Sylhet	332	5,315	159	5,033	455	...	28	2,380	194	42,364	12·54
Goalpara	5	102	...	102	5	...	...	166	...	1,473	6·92
Kamrup	3,080	7,295	343	4,560	5,472	...	20	1,600	6,517	67,479	10·81
Darrang	447	2,766	239	2,608	366	2,070	168	11,886	51	71,441	3·98
Nowgong	267	1,882	187	1,766	196	8	3	800	104	34,705	5·62
Sibsagar	1,205	3,518	324	3,991	408	8	4	3,845	126	92,977	3·78
Lakhimpur	123	1,705	78	1,522	228	16	...	3,783	85	27,503	5·81
otal	8,910	31,137	1,657	24,931	13,459	2,102	229	40,566	7,131	4,07,545	7·64

STATEMENT

Showing the Assignments of Land

District and class of tenure.	Area, in acres.		
	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Cachar ... *Baksha*	776	...	776
Cachar ... *Lakhiraj*	...	451	451
Sylhet ... *Lakhiraj*	...	7,182	7,182
Sylhet ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	82	82
Goalpara ... *Namghars*	...	1	1
Kamrup ... *Lakhiraj*	...	33,908	33,908
Kamrup ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	148,136	148,136
Darrang ... *Lakhiraj*, including six-pie *lakhiraj* ...	...	5,488	5,488
Darrang ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	31,036	31,036
Darrang ... Pension lands	...	239	239
Darrang ... Lands for temples (*Namghar*)	...	64	64
Darrang ... *Katakis*	20	...	20
Nowgong ... *Lakhiraj*	...	2,314	2,314
Nowgong ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	5,382	5,382
Nowgong ... Land for temples	...	48	48
Sibsagar ... *Lakhiraj*	...	38,219	38,219
Sibsagar ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	5,016	5,016
Sibsagar ... Pension lands	...	122	122
Sibsagar ... Ten-twenties	...	190	190
Sibsagar ... *Namghars*	...	123	123
Sibsagar ... *Naga khats*	754	...	754
Lakhimpur ... *Lakhiraj*, *nisf-khiraj*, and pension lands ...	...	4,209	4,209
Lakhimpur ... *Chaukidars* and *Katakis*	141	...	141
Total	1,691	282,210	283,901
Total for the previous year	1,794	283,131	284,925

K.

Revenue existing in the province.

Estimated land revenue calculated at ordinary rates.			Actual land revenue paid.			Amount of assignment or alienation.		
On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
979	...	979	...	...	...	979	...	979
...	207	207	...	...	...	...	207	207
...	7,187	7,187	...	...	...	...	7,187	7,187
...	51	51	...	30	30	...	21	21
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	50,798	50,798	...	...	...	...	50,798	50,798
...	2,85,950	2,85,950	...	1,42,975	1,42,975	...	1,42,975	1,42,975
...	10,259	10,259	...	48	48	...	10,211	10,211
...	35,292	35,292	...	17,646	17,646	...	17,646	17,646
...	490	490	...	...	...	...	490	490
...	262	262	...	17	17	...	245	245
45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45
...	3,102	3,102	...	...	...	...	3,102	3,102
...	11,202	11,202	...	4,444	4,444	...	6,758	6,758
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
...	16,595	16,595	...	...	...	...	16,595	16,595
...	8,807	8,807	...	3,455	3,455	...	5,352	5,352
...	336	336	...	...	...	...	336	336
...	578	578	...	502	502	...	76	76
...	326	326	...	...	...	...	326	326
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
...	10,266	10,266	...	1,876	1,876	...	8,390	8,390
354	...	354	...	...	...	354	...	354
3,044	4,41,922	4,44,966	...	1,70,993	1,70,993	3,044	2,70,929	2,73,973
3,114	4,40,438	4,43,552	...	1,70,724	1,70,724	3,114	2,69,714	2,72,828

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

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Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year 1903-1904

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the General Department, No. 5070R., dated Shillong, the 14th November 1904.

Read—

Revenue Administration Reports of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and of the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet, for the year ending on the 30th June 1904, also the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, for the fifteen months ending the 30th June 1904.

RESOLUTION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Weather.

1. The total rainfall of the year conformed very closely to the average, but its distribution was peculiar. The rains continued unusually late into the autumn, much to the benefit of the tea crop, but to the disadvantage of the crops which are sown in October. The cold-weather rains held off until February, but fell heavily in that month, too late, however, to be of much benefit.

Cropped areas and outturns.

2. The season was on the whole favourable, and, taking all crops together, the produce of the year is estimated to have been 14 per cent. over normal. The two plains districts of Goalpara and Nowgong gathered less than an average crop. Elsewhere, harvests were generally good, and were 25 per cent. or more over normal in Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.

These satisfactory results are due to the excellence of the rice crop, and in particular of the transplanted rice crop. Heavy rain at sowing time, and a deficiency of the usual winter rain, injuriously affected the cold-weather crops of mustard and pulse. The yield of mustard was particularly disappointing in Kamrup, where this crop is of great importance. The mustard harvest of this district is estimated at only 50 per cent. of the normal. Pulse also yielded very poorly in this district and in Goalpara. The short outturn of mustard and pulse affected the ryots very materially, as they largely depend upon the sale of these crops for the payment of their revenue.

Tea generally yielded exceedingly well.

In the hill districts, the conditions were unfavourable to the early sown crops (cotton, rice, and potatoes), which suffered from want of rain in April and May.

There was an increase in total cropped area in most districts, the largest increase being in Nowgong, due to extension of *ahu* and *bao* cultivation. These two crops showed a large increase in Kamrup also, which was partly counterbalanced by a falling off in *sali* rice, due to the interference of heavy rain in August with transplanting operations. In Cachar a decrease in the area under *ahu* rice was made up for by a marked increase under *aman* rice and linseed.

In Sibsagar the increase under rice was attributed to favourable weather conditions, while in Lakhimpur the opening out of new land caused an increase in most of the principal crops.

The acreage under tea showed a falling off in nearly every district, due to the abandonment of unprofitable areas.

No serious injury to cultivation was caused by floods, except in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, where a heavy flood from the Subansiri and a breach in the embankment of the Dikrang river caused damage to the rice crop.

Public health.

3. The public health throughout the province is reported to have been more satisfactory than for many years past. In the Assam Valley the population is said to be rapidly increasing, except in Tezpur and Mangaldai, where *kalá-ázár* is still prevalent.

Prices.

4. Owing to good harvests in the year under report and the preceding year, prices were unusually low all over the province.

In Sylhet the price of common rice averaged Rs. 2-8 per maund throughout the year. The prices of mustard and linseed were materially lower than those prevailing in the preceding year, while that of pulse remained almost stationary. The price of coarse sugar rose in Sylhet owing to the diminished area and outturn of sugarcane in the preceding year.

Trade.

5. Owing to the good harvest of 1902-03, the imports of husked rice decreased by 139,000 maunds as compared with the preceding year. The exports of unhusked rice fell off by 633,256 maunds. There was thus evidently much greater local consumption. The exports, though less than in 1902-03, are still heavier than in any other preceding year since 1892-93. The area sown with mustard in 1902-03 was larger than usual and the outturn good, with the result that exports increased by 21,000 maunds, notwithstanding the local pressing of a considerable amount of seed in Oil Mills that have been lately established at Gauhati. The Assam-Bengal Railway was opened during the cold weather to the Assam Valley, but since April communication has been interrupted by slips on the Hill Section. It has accordingly not as yet produced any marked effect in directing the trade of Upper Assam to Chittagong, though it carried to this port a certain quantity of tea from the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts.

SECTION II.

CURRENT LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

A.—Settlements for ordinary cultivation.

6. The postponement of *kist* dates, details of which are given in the succeeding section of this report, having rendered it necessary that the revenue collection accounts should be kept open till a later date than the 31st March, so that arrear balances may not be swelled by the inclusion of a large amount of revenue which is outstanding for a short time only after the date when the accounts are closed, it has been decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that the Land Revenue Reports shall be prepared in future for the year ending on the 30th June, which has been adopted as the revenue year for all districts of the Province. The figures given in this report, both for 1903-1904 and for the preceding year, relate to the year ending on the 30th June. Of the total area of 31,789 square miles in the plains of Assam, as calculated by the Survey Department, the settled area at the end of the year was 12,292 square miles, or an increase of 73 square miles over the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. The revenue demand was Rs. 59,56,159, exhibiting a satisfactory increase of Rs. 1,13,822. The causes of variation in the revenue demand and the settled area are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Permanently-settled estates.

7. There are 19 permanently-settled estates in the Goalpara district, covering an area of 45,94,920 *bighas* with a revenue demand of Rs. 11,411. No change occurred during the year in these estates. In Sylhet, the permanently-settled area amounted to 3,767 square miles with a revenue of Rs. 3,65,180, an area of 11 *bighas* with a revenue of Rs. 13 having been bought in by Government during the year on sale for arrears.

Temporarily-settled estates—Cachar.

8. Competition for land in Cachar continues to be keen and the whole area thrown open to cultivation in the disforested portion of the Dhaleswari Reserve in the Hailakandi subdivision has been taken up. The traverse survey of the Inner Line Reserve in the Sadr subdivision has been completed, and part of this area also has been colonised. A scheme has been sanctioned for making the arable plots included within the remaining forest reserves of the district available for cultivation by the formation of forest villages. The total area settled for ordinary cultivation in the district amounted to 1,041,717 *bighas*, or 10,171 *bighas* more than in the previous year. The increase is due to new settlements. The number of applications for settlement of waste land was 2,067, against 2,340 in 1902-1903. Of these, 1,813 cases were disposed of, leaving 254 pending at the close of the year. The area settled with *ex*-tea-garden coolies was 727 *bighas*, against 3,473 *bighas* in the preceding year, while the area settled with other immigrants increased from 154 to 1,537 *bighas*. The area resigned during the year amounted to 1,301 *bighas*,—very much less than in the preceding year.

Sylhet.

9. The Sylhet returns show a decrease of 10,894 *bighas* in the area of land settled for ordinary cultivation and an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 11,214. The decrease in area is accounted for to the extent of 7,617 *bighas* by resignations in the Jaintia parganas; the remainder is apparent only, being due to the fact that figures of settled area shown in the returns

for previous years were incorrect, as they included the total area of the *khas* estates, whereas the figures now reported include only the portions of such estates which are settled with tenants. The increase in revenue was partly due to progressive assessment of temporarily-settled estates in the Jaintia parganas. Of 130,075 *bighas* thrown open to cultivation in the Langai-Singla disforested area, 32,787 *bighas* have been allotted up to date, out of which 6,658 *bighas* have been settled for ordinary and 5,142 *bighas* for special cultivation. During his cold-weather tour in the Surma Valley many applications were submitted to the Chief Commissioner for the settlement of land still included within the Langai and Singla forest reserves, but in view of the indifferent results of disforestation in that locality in the past, the Chief Commissioner decided not to disforest any more land for the present, but to encourage the establishment of forest villages in the reserves.

The Assam Valley.

10. In the Assam Valley the total *khiraj* (fully-assessed) area settled for ordinary cultivation increased from 4,828,402 *bighas* to 4,866,874 *bighas*, with a revenue demand of Rs. 39,40,578, exceeding by Rs. 56,727 the demand of the previous year. Details of the changes in the *khiraj* area settled for ordinary cultivation and the revenue demand thereof in each district are shown below :—

	Settled area.		Revenue.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5
	Bighas	*Bighas.*	Rs.	Rs.
Goalpara	219,538	138,411	94,941	67,849
Kamrup	1,329,209	1,355,154	10,73,975	10,91,633
Darrang	760,987	766,449	6,36,785	6,39,949
Nowgong	603,134	623,599	4,22,676	4,33,162
Sibsagar	1,361,392	1,404,566	12,04,839	12,38,749
Lakhimpur	554,142	578,695	4,50,645	4,69,236

The decrease in Goalpara is for the most part apparent only, and due to the fact that the area of the Bijni Duar, settled with the Rani of Bijni for ten years, which was erroneously shown in the previous year's return as *khiraj*, has now been transferred to its proper head. There was, however, an actual decrease of over 3,000 *bighas* in the settled area of the Eastern Duars, which is ascribed partly to the removal of raiyats to forest villages, and partly to damage done by wild elephants. All other districts show an increase both in the settled area and in the demand. The increase in the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong is due to the continued recovery of those districts from the disasters of the last decade, aided by the reduction of the land revenue demand in 1901-1902, and by the assistance given to the cultivators in the shape of agricultural loans. To these causes may be added in Kamrup the improvement of drainage channels, that had been silted up in the earthquake of 1897, by operations effected partly by the Public Works Department and partly by the raiyats themselves, under the direction of the Settlement Officer. The increase in the districts of Upper Assam reflects the general prosperity of that part of the province, and is accounted for by natural increase of population as well as by the settlement of immigrants. The area settled with time-expired tea-garden coolies increased from 271,911 *bighas* to 286,086 *bighas*, or by 14,175 *bighas*. These figures represent only the area held by *ex*-tea-coolies direct from Government and are exclusive of lands which they cultivate as sub-tenants. The area settled with immigrants other than *ex*-tea coolies increased from 75,661 *bighas* to 80,897 *bighas*.

11. Details of the changes in the settled area and land revenue demand are given in Statement B. The total area excluded from settlement for all causes during the year amounted to 450,575 *bighas*, or 31,192 *bighas* more than in the preceding year. The area relinquished amounted to 324,652 *bighas*, as compared with 311,647 *bighas* in 1902-1903. A marked increase in the area relinquished in the Golaghat subdivision of the Sibsagar district is explained by the fact that the raiyats in an outlying part of the subdivision, where fluctuating cultivation prevails, had been accustomed to file relinquishment applications before the Subdivisional Officer when he visited the locality on tour. In the cold season of 1901-1902, he did not tour in the neighbourhood till after December, and

under the rule then in force relinquishments tendered after the 31st December, could not be accepted. The result was that applications to resign an unusually large area were tendered in the following year, the relinquishments taking effect from the year 1903-1904. In connection with the postponement of *kist* dates, the latest date for acceptance of relinquishment has now been postponed in the case of mustard and *matikulai* villages to the 15th March; and in the case of other villages where fluctuating cultivation is practised to the 15th February.

B —Settlements for special cultivation.

12. The area of land settled for special cultivation increased from 3,458,705 *bighas* to 3,484,545 *bighas*, the increase being shared by all districts, except Goalpara. In the Assam Valley there was an increase of 17,669 *bighas* and in the Surma Valley an increase of 8,171 *bighas*. Of the total area held for special cultivation, 2,644,680 *bighas* were held under special rules and 724,447 *bighas* under the ordinary form of lease.

Applications for settlement of waste lands.

13. There was some improvement in the disposal of applications for waste land grants in the Assam Valley. In the Surma Valley they were promptly dealt with. Revised instructions were issued during the year with a view to greater expedition in dealing with such applications. In Cachar 389 *bighas* and in Sylhet 8,531 *bighas* were settled for tea cultivation under Section III of the Settlement Rules. In the Assam Valley 23 applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules, were received during the year (Darrang 3, Nowgong 2, Sibsagar 6, Lakhimpur 12), and including cases pending from the previous year 40 were disposed of and 12 left pending. The area settled amounted to 14,148 *bighas*.

Resignations and resumption of waste land grants.

14. In Sylhet resignation of three grants was accepted. There was no grant relinquished in the Assam Valley, but the settlement of a grant covering 1,796 *bighas* was annulled in the Sibsagar district.

SECTION III.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

15. The revised rules for instalments of land revenue in the Assam Valley and in the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet came into force during the year. Under these rules, the date of the first instalment in the Assam Valley is postponed from the 15th December to the 15th January, three-fifths of the revenue assessed at the regular settlement of all villages, except those which pay their revenue or a considerable proportion of it by the sale of mustard or pulse, being payable by that date, the remaining two-fifths being payable as heretofore by the 15th February. The whole of the revenue of the villages excepted from the above rule (those in which the cultivation of mustard and pulse is important), as well as the whole of the revenue assessed at the supplementary settlement, has been made payable in one instalment on the 15th March. Revenue is due from mauzadars one month after the instalment dates, but it has been laid down that mauzadars shall not be pressed for payment before the 1st May. The date of payment of the second instalment of revenue in the Jaintia Parganas, comprising 11 annas of the demand of estates paying above Rs. 50, and the whole demand of smaller estates has been postponed from February to May. The effect of these changes has been to postpone the demands of Government until raiyats are in a position to meet them by the sale of the current year's crops. It will no longer be necessary for an indigent cultivator to take advances, at high rates of interest, in order to pay his revenue, and judging by the favour with which the reform has been received, it seems likely to be productive of material benefit. It resulted, in the year of its initiation, in deferring the collection of nearly ten lakhs of rupees.

16. The effectiveness of the collection of land revenue is indicated by the figures of Statement E. The total demand for the year was Rs. 63,90,244, *viz.*, Rs. 59,87,556 current and Rs. 4,02,688 arrears. Of the current demand, over 93 per cent. was collected within the year. The percentage of arrears collected was 64·36. The arrears outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,34,600, against Rs. 4,39,0[illegible] outstanding at the close of the previous year.

Cachar.

17. In Cachar 98·46 per cent. of the demand was collected. Only Rs. 7,460 were outstanding at the close of the year. A marked improvement in collection is ascribed to the introduction of the mauzadari system.

In Sylhet collections amounted to 78·86 per cent. There is reason to believe that the existing arrangements for recovery are needlessly lenient to unpunctual payers, and some changes are under consideration. But a very large portion of the revenue of this district does not fall due till May,—a month only before the close of the year,—and a clear balance sheet will always be more difficult to secure than elsewhere.

Sylhet.

18. In the Assam Valley districts 96·23 per cent. of the current demand was collected, and 94·16 per cent. of the total demand including arrears. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,00,183. At the close of the previous year it stood at Rs. 1,67,437. Arrears amounting to Rs. 80,046 were remitted during the year as irrecoverable. Collection was particularly good in the Nowgong district where no less than 99·56 per cent. of the current demand was collected. It was least effective in the Darrang district where it accounted for only 94·13 per cent. of the current and 92·52 per cent. of the total demand, and it is desirable that Commissioner should make enquiry into the causes which have led to the accrual of arrears in this district. It is evident from the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Kamrup that the results of the year were greatly prejudiced by the failure of particular tahsildars. The information which the Chief Commissioner has gained respecting the working of the tahsil system has shown him not only that a man of special capacity is needed for the charge of a tahsil, with its responsibility of collecting direct from thousands of ryots, but that the conduct of tahsil offices has, generally, in the past received too little detailed supervision on part of the Commissioner and the District Officers, and that, so long as a tahsildar has been able to show a fairly clean balance sheet, small attention has been given either to the methods he pursues or to the state of his registers. The wholesale issue of notices of demand has afforded shelter to serious abuses on the part of the process-serving staff, and cases have come before the Chief Commissioner which disclosed the existence of great confusion in tahsil accounts. Within the past two years it has been necessary to dismiss three tahsildars for misappropriation or misconduct. But it should be added that the information upon which the Chief Commissioner has formed these conclusions has been very largely derived from the results of detailed inspections which the Commissioner has lately been effecting, and which will certainly conduce to greater precision of procedure. Experience is however confirming the views which have led to a decision gradually to revert to the mauzadari system and to abandon the attempt to deal directly with the ryots individually. One tahsil in Nowgong was broken up into mauzas in the course of the year, and proposals to break up tahsils in Kamrup, Darrang, and Lakhimpur were under consideration. With the object of improving the position of mauzadars, instructions regarding their appointment and duties have been issued. It has been laid down that in mauzas inhabited by indigenous races, such as Kacharis and Mikirs, the mauzadars should, if possible, belong to the indigenous population, that the hereditary principle should be observed as far as possible in making appointments, that the mauzadar should be a man of means and of some education, and that he should reside in his mauza. The amount of security which a mauzadar is ordinarily expected to furnish has been reduced from half to a quarter of the revenue demand, and in future a mauzadar will have no concern with the assessment of revenue and will not be expected to supervise mandal's field work, or check maps, assessment papers, or *faut-ferar* and *jotrahin* lists. The duties which the mauzadar is expected to perform have been more precisely defined, and it has been made clear that his primary duty is collection of revenue and that work must not be imposed on him which will interfere with this.

Assam Valley.

19. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that in the Sibsagar district collection was prejudiced by a careless mistake in the drafting of notices that announced the change of *kist* dates to the people. He observes that in this district there is a considerable balance against mauzadars, and the Commissioner is requested to enquire and report as to the sums due from individuals and as to the causes of the arrears.

20. To compel payment of revenue in Cachar notices of demand were issued on 5,263 estates, a less number than in the preceding year. In 2,807 cases movable property and in 47 cases estates were attached. Movable property was sold in 18 and estates in 34 cases for arrears amounting in all to Rs. 519.

Procedure for realisation of revenue.

In Sylhet, the revenue was realised with less resort to coercive measures than in the preceding year. Notices of demand numbered 8,846, as compared with 10,094, and attachments of movable property 1,949, against 2,050. Attachments of land show an increase from 1,401 to 1,685, but there were only 184 estates sold, as compared with 255 in 1902-1903. Including those pending from the previous year, there were 116 appeals to the

Chief Commissioner for the annulment of sales. In 81 cases the sales were cancelled, in 34 the appeals were rejected, and only 1 case remained pending at the close of the year.

Assam Valley.

In the Assam Valley the extent to which formal coercive processes were used shows but little change. Notices of demand were issued on 5·6 per cent. of the total number of estates, their number increasing considerably in Sibsagar, but decreasing in Nowgong and Lakhimpur. Of the demand in arrears, Rs. 3,07,096 were paid up on issue of demand notice, without resort to further process. Movable property was attached in 11,950 cases and estates themselves in 1,886 cases, but only in 384 and 318 cases respectively was it necessary to proceed to sale. The number of notices issued was undoubtedly formidable,—45,184,—but in 98·5 per cent. of the cases sale was averted by payment of the arrear.

Processes.

21. The total amount realised on account of process fees was Rs. 95,272, which left a surplus of Rs. 57,201 after deducting the cost of the process serving establishment. In Goalpara alone the cost of the process-serving establishment exceeded the receipts from fees. In the Surma Valley, the surpluses were large and accounted for 3/5th of the provincial surplus. In the Assam Valley, where the number of unpaid processes is small, the receipts were about double the cost of the establishment.

SECTON IV.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

22. Statement H gives details of the demand, collections, andremissions of miscellaneous land revenue. The current demand amounted to Rs. 5,09,846 or Rs. 30,278 more than in the preceding year, of which Rs. 4,83,844 or 94·9 per cent. were collected. The collection of the total demand inclusive of arrears amounted to Rs. 4,94,653 or 92·8 per cent. Rs. 17,358 of the total demand were remitted and Rs. 19,167 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The bulk of the arrears is on account of fishery revenue, the lessees of fisheries in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, and Sibsagar being chiefly responsible. The receipts of miscellaneous land revenue were mainly derived from fisheries, minerals, and house-tax. The variations under these heads are briefly explained below:—

Fisheries.

23. The three districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, and Sibsagar contribute the bulk of the fishery revenue. The total demand amounted to Rs. 2,12,648, of which, excluding a sum of Rs. 1,319 paid in advance in 1902-1903, Rs. 1,80,599 were collected. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 14,986. The increase in demand is due to keener competition at the auction sales of fisheries in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, Kamrup, and Nowgong.

Precautions taken in Sibsagar to prevent undesirable lessees and probable defaulters from competing for fisheries account for a decrease in that district.

Minerals.

24. The receipts from royalty on coal amounted to Rs. 35,947, the whole of which was realised in the Lakhimpur district. The output of coal from the Makum coal-fields in 1903 was 2,39,278 tons. During the year a coal mine was opened at Maolong in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the output of which was 50 tons. The revenue from oil was Rs. 4,678.

The whole of the revenue from lime is derived from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The demand was Rs. 11,935, which was fully realised.

House-tax.

25. The collections on account of house-tax amounted to Rs. 1,77,377.

Elephants.

26. The total revenue from elephants amounted to Rs. 54,997, a large increase as compared with the preceding year which was due to the transfer of several elephant *mahals* from the Khedda to the Revenue Department, which took place in 1902-1903. Since the close of the year, the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the crediting of revenue from elephants to the Forest Department. This innovation should conduce to the removal of the friction which has hitherto sometimes occurred between that Department and the lessees of elephant *mahals* and to the better supervision of hunting operations.

SECTION V.

LOCAL RATES.

27. With the increase in the land revenue demand, there was a corresponding increase in the demand on account of local rates. The current demand for the year was Rs. 6,82,919 or Rs. 7,819 more than in 1902-1903. Inclusive of arrears, the total demand

amounted to Rs. 7,65,695, of which Rs. 6,62,094 or 86·4 were collected, Rs. 15,457 were remitted, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 88,145 or 11·5 per cent. of the demand. Collections in Kamrup, where the uncollected balance fell from Rs. 21,450 to Rs. 8,443, show a great improvement, but this is more than counter-balanced by the deterioration in the collections in the districts of Sibsagar and Sylhet. The latter district is responsible for nearly 3/4th of the total uncollected balance.

SECTION VI.

LAND RECORDS.

28. The report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture covers a period of fifteen months from the 1st April 1903 to the 30th June 1904.

29. The sanctioned strength of mandals and patwaris was reduced during the year from 1,151 to 1,112, the alteration being due to (1) the replacement of the staff of 34 patwaris for the *ilam* estates of Sylhet by 10 *amins*, (2) a reduction of six in the number of patwaris in the Jaintia parganas, (3) the sanction of one additional mandal for Lakhimpur. The number of uncertificated mandals and patwaris was reduced from 58 to 51.

Rules as to the residence of mandals within their circles have not yet been definitely formulated, but the expediency of reducing transfers to a minimum and insisting on the mandal being a resident of the circle has been impressed on all District Officers, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the number of resident mandals increased by 62 during the year. It is in contemplation to grant mandals and patwaris a qualified hereditary claim to their appointments, subject to the condition of residence. A system of rewards to mandals and patwaris for exceptionally good work was introduced with effect from the beginning of the year and has worked well so far. The results obtained in the survey schools of the province showed some improvement. The total number of pupils passed was 134, against 181 in the preceding two years, and the average cost to Government of each pupil decreased from Rs. 8-1-7 to Rs. 3-8-0. In the Gauhati school, which showed the best results, the cost to Government was only Re. 0-8-11 per pupil. The question whether survey schools are required at all, and whether candidates for the post of mandal or patwari could not be more suitably trained in the field by the supervisor kanungos is under consideration. The idea of starting a survey school in the Surma Valley has been abandoned.

30. The number of supervisor kanungos was increased by four in consequence of a decision to include areas not cadastrally surveyed in kanungos' circles, which formerly embraced the cadastral tracts only. Information gathered in the course of the Chief Commissioner's tour indicated that in non-cadastral areas the extent of cultivation may have been considerably understated, and that it is very desirable that the mandals' returns should be checked. The amount of touring and testing of mandals' and patwaris' work done by supervisor kanungos was on the whole not unsatisfactory. The grant of field allowances for good work in the field to supervisor kanungos, which is a new departure, is said to have given a satisfactory stimulus to good work on the part of these officers. The supervision of Land Records work by Sub-Deputy Collectors is reported, with a few exceptions, to have been efficient.

31. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the duty of inspecting Land Records work was not neglected by the Deputy Commissioners, who are reported to have all devoted more or less time to it. Judged by the number of mandals and patwaris whose papers were inspected, the share taken in this work by Subdivisional Officers shows a falling off, but this is no doubt partly due to the resettlement operations in Sibsagar and Kamrup, where the settlement staff has been brought under the control of the Settlement Officers.

32. It has been decided that in future isolated blocks of cultivation in areas which have not been cadastrally surveyed shall be mapped as far as possible by triangulation, without attempting to locate their position exactly with reference to known points, the situation of the blocks being roughly shown on index maps for the guidance of the district officials.

33. An important change has been made in the procedure for excluding from settlement the holdings of raiyats whose lands are abandoned either because their occupant has died (*faut*) or has left the village (*ferar*). The rules formerly required the mandals to submit lists of such holdings by the 1st May, and their exclusion from settlement was effected in the course of preparing the assessment rolls two months later. Under this system, Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers had no adequate

opportunity of satisfying themselves by personal supervision that the lists were thoroughly tested on the spot by the supervisor kanungos and Sub-Deputy Collectors. It has accordingly been decided that, with effect from the year 1905, the period for testing the *faut ferar* lists shall be extended till the cold season following their preparation. An abstract of each list will be submitted at the beginning of the hot weather to the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer, who by this means will be enabled to keep control over exclusions. Subject to any changes which may be directed by him, the lands shown in the mandals' lists will be excluded from assessment at the regular settlement, but any lands which are found to have been improperly excluded on subsequent testing of the lists in the cold weather will be brought to account in the supplementary settlement, or, if that has been completed, as *tauji bahir*. In view of the limitations which the Settlement Rules impose on relinquishment of land, mandals have been formally authorised to include in the lists and strike off the assessment roll *jotrahin* raiyats, *i.e.*, those who are bankrupt and have abandoned the whole of their cultivation. Deputy Commissioners have also been empowered to sanction exclusion from settlement in cases of hardship coming to their notice which do not fall within the above definition.

34. The number of survey marks lost or left unvisited was large, especially in Cachar sadr subdivision, in Barpeta and Mangaldai. Under recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, it has been decided to abandon survey marks situated in jungle or fluctuating cultivation, the maintenance of which is not necessary for the restoration of the map, and it is expected that it will now be possible to inspect in the course of the year all the survey marks kept up. The Chief Commissioner has found that the charges made to landholders for demarcation were in many cases excessive, and he has laid it down as a rule that they shall not exceed ½ anna per *bigha* for established cultivation and 1 anna per *bigha* for land newly taken up. It was found necessary to write off a sum of Rs. 17,768-15-3 due on account of demarcation advances, which was irrecoverable. The balance of demarcation advances for recovery on the 30th June 1904 was Rs. 18,223-4-3, of which Rs. 15,855-7-8 were outstanding in the Sylhet district.

SECTION VII.

SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY.

35. Resettlement operations in Sibsagar and Kamrup continued without interruption, and progress was achieved which is very satisfactory considering that the system that is being followed is novel to Assam.

During the recess of 1903 each Settlement Officer made a practical beginning with the re-assessment, submitting proposals for a group of villages. In Kamrup the group dealt with (Bojali) consisted of 115 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 1,11,399, which, in view of deterioration that had followed the earthquake of 1897, the Settlement Officer proposed to reduce in the aggregate by 6·4 per cent., and to redistribute over the villages and holdings so as to rectify very general inequalities. In Sibsagar the group (Central Golaghat) comprised 155 villages, with an existing revenue of Rs. 2,11,308. Here, again, a reduction of the existing revenue was recommended, but to a trifling extent, and the practical effect of the proposals was to leave the existing revenue unchanged in the aggregate, while modifying very greatly its distribution. Both reports were submitted to the Government of India and are still under consideration.

During the past field season the correction of village maps and records was completed in both Sibsagar and Kamrup, giving the Settlement Officers, with the villages in hand from the preceding season, 1,235 villages and 1,411 villages, respectively, for classing and attestation. Of these, 603 were completed in Sibsagar and 812 in Kamrup, and the field work which remains in each district is no more than can be disposed of in another season. The correction of the maps and records involved the most elaborate and extended enquiries, —amounting in some cases to a new survey,—since the changes of the past 15 years had in great measure remained unrecorded. Had not procedure been simplified by the adoption of local enquiry as the means of attesting the revised records, in place of the semi-judicial enquiries of previous resettlements, the area completed by the Settlement Officers would have been very much smaller. The new method of attestation is liked by the people as it saves them from the trouble of attending court, and it has, so far, proved quite efficient. Land has been classified, according to its productiveness, in much detail. The results of the Director's inspection of field work are reported to have been satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner was pleased with what he saw of the work of Mr. Kershaw and of Mr. Barnes, in field and in office, and is glad to be able to record their success. He has learnt with satisfaction of the energetic and persevering work for which they are indebted to their staff of Assistant Settlement Officers. It is as yet too early to calculate the rate at which the cost of the resettlements will fall per square mile of country re-assessed.

36. The operations undertaken by the professional survey detachment during the year included the traverse survey of 157·85 square miles of tea grants and of 35·24 square miles of ordinary cultivation, in connection with cadastral surveys. The Chief Commissioner has observed that the cost of the traverse was in some cases extravagantly high. In addition to the above, 164·83 linear miles were surveyed for the mapping of the Assam-Bengal Railway line, and of certain disputed boundaries in the Sylhet, Garo Hills, and Kamrup districts. The total expenditure on survey amounted to Rs. 18,893-7-7. There was no extension survey in the sense of cadastral mapping based on traverse surveys in the Assam Valley, but 4,846·46 acres of non cadastral area were mapped by the local mandals by chain survey, in lieu of the rough method formerly employed.

37. In Sylhet some 15 square miles were surveyed by an extension survey party. The survey and record-writing in connection with the colonisation of the Langai-Singla disforested area in Sylhet was carried on by the Land Records staff under Sub-Deputy Collector Babu Krishna Kumar De, who also carried out the alignment of a road through the area in question.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUE COURT WORK.

38 The estate of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya in Sylhet continued to be managed by the revenue authorities. The rent collections showed some improvement, the percentage of collections on the total demand having risen from 44·8 in the preceding year to 47·58. Greater resort was had to coercive processes in realising the demand. The total liabilities of the estate have been reduced from Rs. 1,30,000 to Rs. 14,899 since it has been under the Collector's management, and it is expected that the estate will be free from debt before the end of 1905.

39. The estate of the minor Raja of Sidli is under the Court of Wards. The minor's father having relinquished the settlement of the Sidli pargana, which was made with him, the pargana is managed direct by the Deputy Commissioner, *malikana* on the collections being paid to the Court as representing the minor. The Raja has also a 10 annas share in a small *lakhiraj* estate, which is managed by the Court.

40. The estate of Raja Giris Chandra Rai in Sylhet was under the management of the Court of Wards for a portion of the year; but on its coming to light that the Raja had failed to furnish a complete account of his liabilities, and that he was not inclined to abstain from action tending to depreciate his property, the management was relinquished by Government.

41. The estate of Govinda Ram Bhuiyan, minor son of the late Joyram Bhuiyan, tahsildar of Tambulpur, was brought under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, under the Guardians and Wards Act. This estate is valued at Rs. 30,000, and arrangements have been made for the education of the minor, for whom it is intended to reserve a mauzadarship in the Kamrup district, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mutation and registration.

42. There was a substantial decrease in the number of mutation cases instituted during the year, the total number instituted being 20,865, against 31,137 in the preceding year. The decrease manifested itself in all districts except Sylhet, Goalpara, and Darrang. In the Assam Valley, however, the decrease is only apparent, the bulk of the cases in the districts of Sibsagar and Kamrup having been made over to the Settlement Officers for disposal. These cases are not shown in Statement J appended to this Resolution.

In Sylhet, the increase under this head from 5,315 to 8,518 was due to stricter enforcement of the compulsory provisions of the law. In Cachar, the decrease was due to delay in the issue of notices under section 58 (1), Land and Revenue Regulation. The percentage of cases instituted during the year on the total number of estates liable to mutation was 6·08. The high percentage (15·93) in the case of temporarily-settled estates in Sylhet is no doubt due to the estates being held in a large number of shares. Proposals to simplify mutation procedure were submitted for the approval of the Government of India in November 1903. The substance of these proposals was that, instead of the transferee of an estate being obliged to attend court with witnesses to effect mutation, a course attended with much delay and inconvenience, the mandal in the course of his tours in the villages should record in the *dagchitha* changes in possession of estates. Changes so recorded would not be accepted as final until attested by a Sub-Deputy Collector after local enquiry. The issue of notices in disputed cases or in cases unattested by a Sub-Deputy Collector would be effected through the medium of the registered post; and registration fees would not be leviable when the land revenue

payable to Government from the extent of interest transferred did not exceed Rs. 50. These proposals have received the general approval of the Government of India, to whom a draft Regulation giving effect to them has since been submitted.

Partition cases.

43. Details of partition cases for each district are given below :—

	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
Cachar	2	1	3	...
Sylhet	18	10	13	15
Kamrup	166	60	135	91
Darrang	...	7	6	1
Nowgong	...	3	2	1
Sibsagar	6	24	30	...
Lakhimpur	10	15	11	14
Total	202	120	200	122

The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 122, as against 202 at the close of 1902-1903. The number of cases disposed of in Kamrup was not unsatisfactory, the balance of pending cases having been reduced to 91 from 166 at the close of the preceding year.

Land acquisition.

44. The total area of land taken up for public purposes amounted to 1,556 *bighas*, of which 1,150 *bighas* were acquired in the Assam Valley. Most of this land was acquired for purposes connected with railways. In Cachar 82 *bighas*, and in Sylhet 324 *bighas* of land were acquired chiefly for roads and tanks. The total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 54,889.

Alienations and assignments.

45. Details of alienations and assignments of land revenue for each district are given in Statement K. The total area in the province of which the revenue had been wholly or partly assigned or alienated amounted at the close of the year to 855,615 *bighas*, and the revenue assigned to Rs. 2,70,061.

Agricultural loans.

46. No new advances were made in the Surma Valley. In the Assam Valley, Rs. 35,000 were allotted for agricultural advances, out of which advances amounting to Rs. 23,506 were made during the year. Rupees 18,000 were granted in Kamrup (including Rs. 12,000 in the Barpeta subdivision) and Rs. 4,936 in Nowgong. The amounts advanced in other districts were inconsiderable. The sum of Rs. 12,075 was recovered during the year.

Village headmen.

47. An important reform was introduced in the organization of gaonburas or village headmen in the five upper districts of the Assam Valley. Hitherto these officers had received no remuneration for their services, and in recent years the appointment of gaonbura had been generally little sought after, and had tended to fall in public esteem. With a view to rehabilitating it, orders were issued, with the sanction of the Government of India, granting to each gaonbura a remission of revenue on 8 *bighas* of *khiraj* land. At the same time the staff of gaonburas has been revised with a view to equalising their charges, and their duties and position have been more clearly defined. As elder and representative of the village, the gaonbura is expected to be the mouth-piece of the villagers, and to take the lead in matters affecting their welfare. Wells and drinking water tanks, rights of way, and embankments are to be his special care. As heretofore, he will be expected to assist in the collection of revenue, the correction of village maps and records, and the investigation of crime occurring within his charge. It has been decided that gaonburas shall be nominated by the villagers, subject to approval by the Deputy Commissioner. The total number of gaonburas now sanctioned for the five upper districts of the Assam Valley is 4,453, and, at the maximum rate of Rs. 8 per gaonbura, the amount of revenue remitted annually will be Rs. 35,624, the concession taking effect from 1904-1905.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL.

Administrative changes.

48. Mr. Melitus was in charge, as Commissioner of the Assam Valley Division, throughout the year.

Mr. Johnston held charge of the Cachar district from the 1st April 1903 till the 12th December 1903, when he was succeeded by Captain Kennedy, who remained in charge till the close of the year.

Mr. Arbuthnott held charge of the Sylhet district till the 14th December 1903, except for a period of six weeks from 1st August to 12th September 1903, during which he was on privilege leave, Mr. Salkeld officiating for him. Mr. Hart took charge of the district from the 15th December, and continued in charge till the end of the year.

Mr. Cuming, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Reid held charge of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Sibsagar, respectively, throughout the year. Mr. Emerson, Captain Playfair, Mr. Cornes, and Major Halliday were successively in charge of the Nowgong district. Mr. Lees held charge of the Darrang district throughout the year, except for the period from the 2and May till the 10th December, when Mr. Cammiade officiated during Mr. Lees' absence on leave. Mr. Gruning was in charge of the Lakhimpur district from the beginning of the year till the 26th May, and from the 6th July till the 24th December, Mr. Cornes officiating during the interval. Major Cole took charge of the district on the 24th December and remained in charge till the close of the year.

Tours and inspections.

49. Generally, more time was given by Deputy Commissioners to tours of inspection than in the preceding year. But the period spent on tour was less than the prescribed minimum of four months in the districts of Cachar, Goalpara, Darrang, and Lakhimpur. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley devoted a large portion of the year to inspection work, with most useful results.

The numerous reforms which have been effected in the Revenue Administration of the province, or which were under discussion during the year, added very greatly to the labour and responsibilities of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, and the Chief Commissioner desires to take this opportunity of expressing his great obligation to Mr. Melitus, and to District Officers, for the cordial spirit in which they have met his enquiries and suggestions, and for the attention they have given to the introduction of changes, which, however interesting and useful, have thrown upon their shoulders a considerable amount of extra work.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. J. MONAHAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

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STATEMENTS.

STATE

Classifying the Land Tenures

Class of estates.	Cachar.			Sylhet.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	7,293,330	3,65,180
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	8,032	4,137	...	30,505	11,056
Annually at full rates for special cultivation	...	287	178	...	...	...
Total annually settled	...	8,319	4,315	...	30,505	11,056
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	1,033,685	3,57,737*	...	1,117,001	3,20,892
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation	...	272,392	93,388	...	131,333	34,308
Total periodically settled	...	1,306,077	4,51,125	...	1,248,334	3,55,200
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation)	...	1,041,717	3,61,874	...	1,147,506	3,31,948
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation)	...	272,679	93,566	...	131,333	34,308
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	1,314,396	4,55,440	...	1,278,839	3,66,256
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special settlements	...	575	74	...	115,418	49,306
Town lands	...	3,858	8,312	...	...	..
Total temporarily settled	...	1,318,829	4,63,826	...	1,394,257	4,15,562
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	3,664	...	...	113,804	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ 1854	23	78,389	7,291	1	5,540	515
Fee-simple grants	23	27,596	...	...	...	...
Old rule grants commuted	67	408,981	...	1	5,680	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section I of Settlement Rules	15	13,401	1,432	138	283,439	78,930
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	128	528,367	8,723	140	294,659	79,445
Total area settled for special cultivation...	...	801,046	1,02,289	...	541,410	1,63,059
Grand total	...	1,850,860	4,72,549	...	9,096,059	8,60,187
Total for the previous year	...	1,837,584	4,68,464	...	9,100,801	8,41,491

* This includes Rs. 15,932 as revenue of *jangalburi* estates taken up

MENT A.

in the Province of Assam for the year 1903-1904.

Goalpara.			Kamrup.			Darrang.		
Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	4,594,920	11,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	115,280	55,122	...	662,255	4,86,423	...	346,641	2,69,240
...	...	...	...	21	12	...	225	142
...	115,280	55,122	...	662,276	4,86,435	...	346,866	2,69,382
...	23,131	12,727	...	692,899	6,05,210	...	419,808	3,70,709
...	599	322	...	4,062	2,285	...	33,974	23,238
...	23,730	13,049	...	6 6,961	6,07,495	...	453,782	3,93,947
...	138,411	67,849	...	1,355,154	10,91,633	...	766,449	639,949
...	599	322	...	4,083	2,297	...	34,199	23,380
...	139,010	68,171	...	1,359,237	10,93,930	...	800,648	6,63,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	443,771	1,41,741	...	39,782	8,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,169	8,768
...	...	...	...	443,771	1,41,741	...	93,951	17,601
...	82,526	28,365	...	5,113	4,557	...	2,048	48
...	305	1,626	...	2,831	6,981	...	1,098	3,965
...	221,841	98,162	...	1,810,952	12,47,209	...	897,745	6,84,943
...	281,485	...	...	102,568	...	...	15,340	...
...	...	...	2	125	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1,376	128	1	886	82
...	...	...	17	13,479	...	85	137,453	...
...	...	...	20	37,890	...	15	20,443	...
2	2,042	419	18	15,651	2,906	251	235,239	44,224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,042	419	59	68,521	3,101	352	394,021	44,306
...	2,641	741	...	72,604	5,398	...	428,220	67,686
...	5,100,288	1,09,992	...	1,982,041	12,50,310	...	1,307,106	7,29,249
...	5,102,075	1,09,768	...	1,959,144	12,33,082	...	1,291,151	7,23,876

for ordinary cultivation, comprising an area of 61,471 *bighas*.

STATEMENT

Class of estates.	Nowgong.			Sibsagar.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	437,819	2,88,164	...	544,471	4,29,040
Annually at full rates for special cultivation.	...	656	408	...	8,316	6,252
Total annually settled	...	438,475	2,88,572	...	552,787	4,35,292
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	185,780	1,44,998	...	860,095	8,09,709
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation.	...	9,462	5,915	...	176,090	1,31,826
Total periodically settled	...	195,242	1,50,913	...	1,036,185	9,41,535
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation).	...	623,599	4,33,162	...	1,404,566	12,38,749
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation).	...	10,118	6,323	...	184,406	1,38,078
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	633,717	4,39,485	...	1,588,972	13,76,827
Nisf-kiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	16,280	3,995	...	15,059	3,395
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	16,280	3,995	...	15,059	3,395
Special settlements	...	6,030	1,232	...	509	434
Town lands	..	2,040	3,992	...	5 777	12,023
Total temporarily settled	...	658,067	4,48,704	...	1,610,317	13,92,679
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	7,001	...	...	118,262	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	16	15,712	8,845
„ „ „ 1854	2	1,418	132	2	2,196	204
Fee-simple grants	42	46,068	...	51	93,282.	...
Old rule grants commuted	13	18,512	...	111	283,542	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section I of Settlement Rules.	80	94,243	28,777	268	228,292	54,605
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	137	160,241	28,909	448	623,024	63,654
Total area settled for special cultivation...	...	170,359	35,232	...	807,430	2,01,732
Grand total	...	825,309	4,77,613	...	2,351,603	14,56,333
Total for the previous year	..	804,317	4,67,478	...	2,307,953	14,19,127

A—*concluded*

Lakhimpur.			Total for the year.			Total for the previous year.		
Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	...	11,888,250	3,76,591	...	11,888,353	3,76,633
...	319,020	2,37,245	...	2,464,023	17,80,427	...	24,20,800	17,11,080
...	1,098	822	...	10,603	7,814	...	9,476	6,967
...	320,118	2,38,067	...	2,474,626	17,88,241	...	2,430,276	17,18,047
...	259,675	2,31,991	...	4,592,074	28,53,973	...	4,597,548	28,50,825
...	85,932	64,425	...	713,844	3,55,707	...	703,017	3,50,575
...	345,607	2,96,416	...	5,305,918	32,09,680	...	5,300,565	32,01,400
...	578,695	4,69,236	...	7,056,097	4,634,409	...	7,018,348	45,61,905
...	87,030	65,247	...	724,447	3,63,521	...	712,493	3,57,542
...	665,725	5,34,483	...	7,780,544	49,97,921	...	7,730,841	49,19,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	46
...	3,757	1,741	...	518,649	1,59,705	...	521,944	1,60,927
...	...	...	...	54,169	8,768	...	54,075	8,768
...	3,757	1,741	...	572,818	1,68,473	...	576,144	1,69,741
...	34,299	10,604	...	246,518	94,620	...	168,763	67,570
...	3,236	9,852	...	19,145	46,751	...	18,920	46,738
...	707,017	5,56,680	...	8,619,025	53,07,765	...	8,494,668	5,203,496
...	3,015	...	...	645,139	...	...	642,262	...
...	...	...	18	15,837	8,912	18	15,806	8,912
...	...	...	31	89,805	8,352	33	92,760	8,687
102	263,499	...	320	581,377	...	320	578,057	...
41	91,446	...	268	866,494	...	268	861,207	...
206	218,860	43,246	978	1,091,167	2,54,539	969	1,082,963	2,44,609
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	573,805	43,246	1,615	2,644,680	2,71,803	1,608	2,630,793	2,62,208
...	660,835	1,08,493	...	3,484,545	6,84,630	...	3,458,705	6,68,853
	1,283,837	5,99,926	...	23,797,094	59,56,159	...	23,656,076	58,42,337
...	1,253,051	5,79,051	...	23,656,076	58,42,337	...	...	...

STATE

Showing Changes on the Land Revenue Demand on fully-assessed

Subdivision.	Settled at close of preceding year.		Increases due to								Total increase.	
			Settlement of new or relinquished land.		Progressive settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement or alteration of classification.		Other causes.			
	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silchar (sadr) ...	682,481	2,33,691	12,035	4,606	...	...	15	...	1,680	644	13,730	5,250
Hailakandi ...	284,590	107,709	3,084	682	...	...	33	20	1	1,194	3,118	1,896
Total Cachar ...	967,071	3,41,400	15,119	5,288	...	...	48	20	1,681	1,838	16,848	7,146
North Sylhet ...	661,804	1,87,236	6,708	2,355	...	11,003	135	35	...	...	6,843	13,393
South ,, ...	138,002	42,290	3,644	1,075	...	...	...	...	45	13	3,669	1,088
Karimganj ...	176,923	68,187	5,487	2,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,487	2,304
Habiganj ...	86,351	11,640	626	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	308
Sunamganj ...	95,320	11,381	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
Total Sylhet ...	1,158,400	3,20,734	16,445	6,042	...	11,003	135	47	45	13	16,625	17,105
Dhubri ...	138,734	67,558	30,671	13,096	...	...	1,283	647	...	390	31,954	14,133
Goalpara ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Goalpara ...	138,734	67,558	30,671	13,096	...	...	1,283	647	...	390	31,954	14,133
Barpeta ...	274,158	2,04,782	52,727	30,419	...	...	11,806	7,914	...	188	64,533	38,521
Gauhati ...	1,055,053	8,69,193	87,671	59,163	...	...	11,128	8,224	746	1,786	99,545	69,173
Total Kamrup ...	1,329,211	10,73,975	140,398	89,582	...	...	22,934	16,138	746	1,974	164,078	1,07,694
Mangaldai ...	412,275	3,47,636	32,910	23,068	...	...	1,050	1,190	153	505	34,113	24,763
Tezpur ...	348,710	2,89,149	40,474	28,786	...	...	...	406	266	203	40,740	29,400
Total Darrang ...	760,985	6,36,785	73,384	51,854	...	...	1,050	1,596	419	713	74,853	54,163
Nowgong ...	603,134	4,22,676	90,423	52,443	...	...	4,943	3,342	729	1,031	96,095	56,816
Total Nowgong ...	603,134	4,22,676	90,423	52,443	...	...	4,943	3,342	729	1,031	96,095	56,816
Golaghat ...	369,969	3,27,180	26,971	17,155	...	...	636	400	...	29	27,607	17,584
Jorhat ...	504,942	4,55,910	34,843	22,606	...	...	7,015	5,845	79	876	41,937	29,327
Sibsagar ...	486,481	4,21,749	33,287	25,310	...	...	3,814	3,228	67	214	37,168	28,752
Total Sibsagar ...	1,361,392	12,04,839	95,101	65,071	...	...	11,465	9,473	146	1,119	106,712	75,663
North Lakhimpur ...	180,998	1,42,460	33,736	22,134	...	...	3,633	2,800	...	...	37,369	24,934
Dibrugarh ...	373,144	3,08,185	34,301	24,787	...	...	6,528	5,254	17,902	13,245	58,791	43,286
Total Lakhimpur ...	554,142	4,50,645	68,037	46,921	...	...	10,161	8,054	17,962	13,245	96,160	68,220
Total ...	6,873,069	45,18,612	529,578	3,30,297	...	11,003	52,019	39,317	21,728	20,323	603,325	4,00,940

MENT B.

Area taken up for ordinary Cultivation in the Province of Assam for the year 1903-1904.

Decreases due to								Total decrease.		Net increase or decrease.		Demand of the year.
Relinquishment or abandonment.		Annulment of settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement or alteration of classification.		Other causes.						
Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,237	524	90	27	43	10	1,216	525	2,586	1,086	+ 11,144	+ 4,164	2,37,669
64	45	...	...	25	40	354	1,324	443	1,409	+ 2,675	+ 487	1,08,273
1,301	569	90	27	68	50	1,570	1,849	3,029	2,495	+ 13,819	+ 4,651	3,45,942
8,525	1,623	...	...	123	32	...	...	8,648	1,655	— 1,805	+ 11,738	1,98,969
7,270	1,138	2,611	889	...	...	...	...	9,881	2,027	— 6,212	— 939	41,351
218	86	190	63	...	...	...	...	408	149	+ 5,079	+ 2,155	70,342
431	110	...	...	...	...	178	66	609	176	+ 17	+ 132	11,772
7,944	1,869	...	...	...	...	23	10	7,967	1,879	— 7,967	— 1,867	9,514
24,388	4,826	2,801	952	123	32	201	76	27,513	5,886	— 10,888	+ 11,219	3,31,948
21,710	8,562	...	...	1,245	405	9,322	4,875	32,277	13,842	— 323	+ 291	67,849
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,710	8,562	...	...	1,245	405	9,322	4,875	32,277	13,842	— 323	+ 291	67,849
45,530	26,526	187	153	11,874	6,287	2,189	1,449	59,780	34,415	+ 4,753	+ 4,106	2,08,888
49,573	35,964	4,757	3,719	10,145	6,119	13,880	9,819	78,355	55,621	+ 21,190	+ 13,552	8,82,745
95,103	62,490	4,944	3,872	22,019	12,406	16,069	11,268	138,135	90,036	+ 25,943	+ 17,658	10,91,633
32,387	24,177	1,815	1,483	1,492	914	5,804	4,753	41,498	31,327	— 7,385	— 6,564	3,41,073
21,407	14,619	...	...	...	...	6,483	5,054	27,890	19,673	+ 12,850	+ 9,727	2,98,876
53,794	38,796	1,815	1,483	1,492	914	12,287	9,807	69,388	51,000	+ 5,465	+ 3,163	6,39,949
67,739	40,649	1,267	960	5,000	2,896	1,624	1,825	75,630	46,330	+ 20,465	+ 10,486	4,33,162
67,739	40,649	1,267	960	5,000	2,896	1,624	1,825	75,630	46,330	+ 20,465	+ 10,486	4,33,162
28,098	17,119	371	303	280	161	88	393	28,837	17,976	— 1,230	— 392	3,26,788
20,549	12,611	...	...	5,720	4,138	218	1,146	26,487	17,895	+ 15,450	+ 11,432	4,67,342
4,249	3,021	586	469	3,068	2,007	311	385	8,214	5,882	+ 28,954	+ 22,870	4,44,619
53,896	33,751	957	772	9,068	6,306	617	1,924	63,538	41,753	+ 43,174	+ 33,900	12,38,749
28,059	18,478	2,981	1,825	56	56	120	95	31,216	20,454	+ 6,153	+ 4,480	1,46,940
16,853	11,151	2,517	1,955	18,217	13,879	2,744	2,190	40,391	29,175	+ 18,400	+ 14,111	3,22,296
44,912	29,629	5,498	3,780	18,273	13,935	2,864	2,285	71,607	49,629	+ 24,553	+ 18,591	4,69,236
36,843	2,18,272	17,432	11,846	57,288	36,944	44,554	33,909	481,117	3,00,971	+ 122,208	+ 90,969	46,18,468

STATE

Showing the fluctuations in the khiraj *area of the*

District.	1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
Goalpara	183,067	200,805	200,651	205,237
Kamrup	1,411,044	1,456,854	1,433,318	1,443,853
Mangaldai	452,162	444,841	438,622	438,646
Tezpur	258,105	276,095	279,628	290,651
Total Darrang	710,267	720,936	718,250	729,297
Nowgong	803,609	775,217	752,819	702,405
Sibsagar	1,250,822	1,295,532	1,312,687	1,355,999
Lakhimpur	389,682	453,466	465,547	483,263
Total	4,748,491	4,902,010	4,883,272	4,920,054

STATEMENT D.

Showing the area settled with ex-tea coolies and other immigrants in Cachar and the Assam Valley Districts for the year 1903-1904.

District.	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
Cachar	3,473	154	3,627	727	1,537	2,264
Goalpara	...	1,426*	1,420*	...	1,512	1,512
Kamrup	1,754	8,645	10,399	1,855	9,564	11,419
Darrang	79,515	19,741	99,256	85,531	20,406	105,937
Nowgong	22,210	12,384	34,594	23,510	14,810	38,320
Sibsagar	91,842	10,454	102,296	98,323	11,023	109,346
Lakhimpur	76,590	23,017	99,607	76,867	23,582	108,449
Grand total ...	275,384	75,815	351,199	286,813	82,434	369,247

* Revised figures.

MENT C.

Assam Valley Districts (including lands held by tea planters).

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
206,017	205,022	213,435	206,369	208,459	220,135	217,208
1,445,599	1,302,093	1,301,821	1,240,059	1,273,501	1,333,238	1,359,237
441,308	437,430	437,109	425,070	417,867	424,713	417,002
302,182	314,503	328,902	335,182	349,527	370,735	383,646
743,490	751,933	766,011	760,252	767,394	795,448	800,648
642,924	640,737	631,505	596,609	590,528	613,252	633,717
1,392,226	1,429,567	1,461,374	1,483,877	1,510,900	1,543,343	1,588,972
499,347	541,309	569,732	593,983	619,033	639,706	665,725
4,929,603	4,870,661	4,943,878	4,881,149	4,969,815	5,145,122	5,265,507

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Ordinary Land Revenue

District.	Number of estates.	Demands.			Collections.			Remission.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	70,179	4,72,549	14,196	4,86,745	4,66,588	12,697	4,79,285	...
Sylhet ... Temporarily-settled ...	53,463	4,95,007	1,42,850	6,37,857	3,76,107	1,17,978	4,94,085	1,388
Sylhet ... Permanently-settled ...	49,837	3,65,180	65,413	4,30,593	2,93,342	55,016	3,48,358	...
Total	103,300	8,60,187	2,08,263	10,68,450	6,69,449	1,72,994	8,42,443	1,388
Goalpara ... Temporarily-settled ...	12,923	98,581	18	98,599	98,581	18	98,599	...
Goalpara ... Permanently-settled ...	19	11,411	...	11,411	11,411	...	11,411	...
Total	12,942	1,09,992	18	1,10,010	1,09,992	18	1,10,010	...
Kamrup	232,170	12,50,310	70,738	13,21,048	12,03,801	25,856	12,29,657	24,560
Darrang	137,023	7,29,249	22,530	7,51,779	6,86,435	9,184	6,95,619	18,186
Nowgong	119,833	4,77,613	7,948	4,85,561	4,75,554	1,060	4,76,614	6,989
Sibsagar	206,556	14,56,333	44,282	15,00,615	13,94,449	27,646	14,22,095	13,942
Lakhimpur	87,194	5,99,926	33,179	6,33,105	5,79,181	8,713	5,87,894	16,369
Naga Hills	1	10	...	10	10	...	10	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,863	9,115	4	9,119	9,115	4	9,119	...
Garo Hills ... Temporarily-settled ...	6,147	22,125	1,523	23,648	19,850	1,023	20,873	437
Garo Hills ... Permanently-settled ...	1	12	...	12	12	...	12	...
Total	6,148	22,137	1,523	23,660	19,862	1,023	20,885	437
Lushai Hills	17	135	7	142	135	7	142	...
Total temporarily-settled	927,369	56,00,953	3,37,275	59,48,228	53,09,806	2,04,186	55,13,992	1,01,871
Total permanently-settled	49,857	3,76,603	65,413	4,42,016	3,04,765	55,016	3,59,781	...
Grand total	977,226	59,87,556	4,02,688	63,90,244	56,14,571	2,59,202	58,73,773	1,01,871
Grand total for the previous year ...	929,510	58,43,829	4,39,204	62,83,033	55,15,780	2,83,120	57,98,900	45,120

MENT E.

including Malikana *of Estates on the Revenue-Roll, during the year* 1903-1904.

Net balances.			Distribution of net balances.		Percentage.							
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Doubtful and irrecoverable.	In process of recovery.	Current collections (column 6) on current demand (column 3).	Arrear collections (column 7) on arrear demand (column 4).	Total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5).	Total uncollected balances (column 12) on total demand (column 5).	Payments in advance on account of the ensuing year.	Total of sums included in the total demand of the year, the recovery of which was in suspense.	Collections made within the year, but not credited in the accounts of the year.	Percentage of total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5), if the amount in column 20 is excluded from the demand and that in column 21 added to the collections.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,961	1,499	7,460	379	7,081	98·73	89·44	98·46	1·53	2,506	357	...	98·53
1,18,830	23,554	1,42,364	614	1,41,770	75·98	82·58	77·46	22·32	3,744	249	10,134	79·07
71,838	10,397	82,235	...	82,235	80·32	84·15	80·90	19·09	19,312	...	...	...
1,90,668	33,951	2,24,619	614	2,24,005	77·82	83·06	78·86	21·02	23,056	249	10,134	79·81
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	26	...	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	26	...	26	...
44,281	22,550	66,831	22,165	44,666	96·28	36·55	93·08	5·05	...	338	7,377	93·66
35,124	2,850	37,974	12,266	25,708	94·13	40·76	92·52	5·05	...	882	92	92·65
1,638	320	1,958	450	1,508	99·56	13·34	98·16	·40	...	691	242	98·34
60,621	3,957	64,578	2,913	61,665	95·75	62·43	94·76	4·30	...	...	...	...
20,633	8,209	28,842	...	28,842	96·54	26·26	92·86	4·55	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2,275	63	2,338	97	2,241	89·72	67·17	88·27	9·89	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2,275	63	2,338	97	2,241	89·72	67·17	88·27	9·88	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2,89,363	63,002	3,52,365	38,884	3,07,108	94·63	60·54	92·70	5·92	6,276	2,517	17,871	93·04
71,838	10,397	82,235	...	82,235	80·92	84·10	81·40	18·60	19,312	...	...	...
3,61,201	73,399	4,34,600	38,884	3,89,343	93·77	64·36	91·91	6·80	25,588	2,517	17,871	92·23
3,21,246	1,17,767	4,39,013	60,892	3,78,121	94·38	64·46	92·29	6·98	15,349	917	192	92·31

STATEMENT F.

Showing the coercive menas employed for the collection of the land revenue in the Province during the year 1903-1904.

Subdivision and District.		Number of revenue-paying estates.	Number of estates on the owners of which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue in arrears for which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue paid after issue of notice of demand.	Number of cases in which property had to be attached.		Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of cases in which notice of sale had to be issued.	Amount of arrears for which sale notice was issued.	Number of cases in which property had to be sold.		Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
						Movables.	Estates.				Movables.	Estates.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
Silchar ...	Mauzas ...	12,333	984	10,737	3,891	307	26	5,217	57	614	3	14	19	7·97
	Tahsils ...	37,920	2,835	17,090	8,469	1,791	21	9,911	641	4,894	14	20	499	7·47
	Total ...	50,253	3,819	27,817	12,360	2,098	47	15,128	698	5,508	17	34	518	7·60
Hailakandi ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	19,926	1,444	8,066	2,807	709	...	5,172	8	12	1	...	1	7·24
	Total ...	19,926	1,444	8,066	2,807	709	...	5,172	8	12	1	...	1	7·24
Cachar ...	Mauzas ...	12,333	984	10,727	3,891	307	26	5,217	57	614	3	14	19	7·97
	Tahsils ...	57,846	4,279	25,156	11,276	2,500	21	15,083	649	4,906	15	20	500	7·40
	Total ...	70,179	5,263	35,883	15,167	2,807	47	20,300	706	5,520	18	34	519	7·49
North Sylhet ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	51,309	5,685	78,122	39,876	540	19	10,195	3,782	52,418	43	81	1,660	11·07
	Total ...	51,309	5,685	78,122	39,876	540	19	10,195	3,782	52,418	43	81	1,660	11·07
South Sylhet ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	19,019	714	25,336	13,942	409	...	11,394	...	...	...	...	...	3·56
	Total ...	19,019	714	25,336	13,942	409	...	11,394	...	...	...	...	...	3·56
Karimganj ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	18,869	1,368	24,007	6,419	903	...	16,851	1,004	12,153	...	44	264	7·25
	Total ...	18,869	1,368	24,007	6,419	903	...	16,851	1,004	12,153	...	44	264	7·25
Habiganj ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	11,189	873	9,827	...	...	329	3,766	2,606	41,696	...	37	385	7·80
	Total ...	11,189	873	9,827	...	...	329	3,766	2,606	41,696	...	37	385	7·80
Sunamganj ...	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	2,914	206	4,863	398	97	1,337	20,453	1,268	17,523	8	22	208	7·06
	Total ...	2,914	206	4,863	398	97	1,337	20,453	1,268	17,523	8	22	208	7·06
Sylhet	Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tahsils ...	103,300	8,846	1,42,155	60,635	1,949	1,685	62,659	8,660	1,23,790	51	184	2,517	8·48
	Total ...	103,300	8,846	1,42,155	60,635	1,949	1,685	62,659	8,660	1,23,790	51	184	2,517	8·48
Total Surma Valley	Mauzas ...	12,333	984	10,727	3,891	307	26	5,217	57	614	3	14	19	7·97
	Tahsils ...	161,146	13,125	1,67,311	71,911	4,449	1,706	77,742	9,309	1,28,696	66	204	3,017	8·14
Dhubri ...	Mauzas ...	12,923	718	4,739	2,910	100	...	1,157	1	21	...	...	...	5·55
	Tahsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,923	718	4,739	2,910	100	...	1,157	1	21	...	...	...	5·55
Barpeta ...	Mauzas ...	25,497	660	11,265	3,627	209	2	1,574	30	556	...	...	...	2·58
	Tahsils ...	16,154	441	13,485	8,548	54	4	4,287	13	1,856	5	...	65	2·73
	Total ...	41,651	1,101	24,750	12,175	263	6	5,861	43	2,412	5	...	65	2·64
Gauhati ...	Mauzas ...	21,654	868	5,777	3,853	233	...	779	10	180	...	2	58	4·00
	Tahsils ...	168,865	8,016	1,89,922	1,15,289	1,651	139	63,645	163	2,726	32	28	1,309	4·74
	Total ...	190,519	8,884	1,95,699	1,19,142	1,884	139	64,424	173	2,906	32	30	1,367	4·66
Kamrup ...	Mauzas ...	47,151	1,528	17,042	7,480	442	2	2,353	40	736	...	2	58	3·24
	Tahsils ...	185,019	8,457	2,03,407	1,23,837	1,705	143	67,932	176	4,582	37	28	1,374	4·57
	Total ...	232,170	9,985	2,20,449	1,31,317	2,147	145	70,285	216	5,318	37	30	1,432	4·30

STATEMENT F—*concluded.*

Subdivision and District.		Number of revenue-paying estates.	Number of estates on the owners of which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue in arrears for which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue paid after issue of notice of demand.	Number of cases in which property had to be attached.		Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of cases in which notice of sale had to be issued.	Amount of arrears for which sale notice was issued.	Number of cases in which property had to be sold.		Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
						Movables.	Estates.				Movables.	Estates.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
Mangaldai ...	Mauzas ...	21,249	449	10,157	6,113	19	...	2,241	1	9	...	...	...	2·11
	Tahsils ...	52,116	1,903	15,739	10,035	330	29	2,265	95	988	3	5	199	3·65
	Total ...	73,365	2,352	25,896	16,148	349	29	4,506	96	997	3	5	199	3·20
Tezpur ...	Mauzas ...	22,081	3,063	18,884	11,113	356	...	1,566	356	1,566	22	...	128	13·87
	Tahsils ...	41,510	3,560	29,060	16,083	526	81	7,889	526	7,168	16	12	612	8·57
	Total ..	63,591	6,623	47,944	27,196	882	81	9,455	882	8,734	38	12	740	10·41
Darrang ...	Mauzas ...	43,330	3,512	29,041	17,226	375	...	3,807	357	1,575	22	...	128	8·10
	Tahsils ...	93,626	5,463	44,799	26,118	856	110	10,154	621	8,156	19	17	811	5·83
	Total ...	136,956	8,975	73,840	43,344	1,231	110	13,961	978	9,731	41	17	939	6·55
Nowgong ...	Mauzas ...	73,595	2,268	45,799	28,699	660	32	9,304	65	489	18	3	184	3·08
	Tahsils ...	46,238	402	3,128	2,552	64	...	479	30	280	6	...	46	·87
	Total ...	119,833	2,670	48,927	31,251	724	32	9,783	95	769	24	3	230	2·23
Golaghat ...	Mauzas ...	27,450	1,339	11,717	3,569	554	622	11,641	817	8,426	36	93	1,276	4·87
	Tahsils ...	29,364	2,867	38,715	15,843	1,009	...	15,796	144	1,323	26	...	297	9·76
	Total ...	56,814	4,206	50,432	19,412	1,563	622	27,437	961	9,749	62	93	1,573	7·40
Jorhat ...	Mauzas ...	56,438	4,090	51,585	19,268	1,330	104	29,210	262	5,226	14	22	815	7·25
	Tahsils ...	18,190	961	13,598	10,484	82	32	1,751	...	273	...	7	108	5·28
	Total ...	74,628	5,051	65,123	29,752	1,412	136	30,961	262	5,499	14	29	923	6·77
Sibsagar ...	Mauzas ...	38,411	3,220	27,901	7,589	1,016	104	3,210	116	1,331	8	11	273	8·38
	Tahsils ...	36,703	3,000	29,755	13,258	1,222	440	13,263	634	6,681	61	49	692	8·17
	Total ...	75,114	6,220	57,656	20,847	2,238	544	16,473	750	8,012	69	60	965	8·28
Sibsagar ...	Mauzas ...	122,299	8,649	91,143	30,426	2,900	830	44,061	1,195	14,983	58	126	2,364	7·07
	Tahsils ...	84,257	6,828	82,068	39,585	2,313	427	30,840	778	8,277	87	56	1,097	8·10
	Total ...	206,556	15,477	1,73,211	70,011	5,213	1,302	74,871	1,973	23,260	145	182	3,461	7·49
North Lakhimpur ...	Mauzas ...	33,813	3,526	32,531	13,641	1,231	68	11,210	214	4,161	124	40	1,756	10·43
	Tahsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	33,813	3,526	32,531	13,641	1,231	68	11,210	214	4,161	124	40	1,756	10·43
Bibrugarh ...	Mauzas ...	38,691	3,143	29,694	9,883	892	229	15,110	66	2,008	10	46	1,922	8·12
	Tahsils ...	14,690	690	16,808	4,739	412	...	12,060	5	108	3	...	89	4·69
	Total ...	53,381	3,833	46,502	14,622	1,304	229	27,170	71	2,116	13	46	2,011	7·18
Lakhimpur ...	Mauzas ...	72,504	6,669	62,225	23,524	2,123	297	26,320	280	6,169	134	86	3,678	9·20
	Tahsils ...	14,690	690	16,808	4,739	412	...	12,060	5	108	3	...	89	4·69
	Total ...	87,194	7,359	79,033	28,263	2,535	297	38,380	285	6,277	137	86	3,767	8·44
Total Brahmaputra Valley.	Mauzas ...	371,802	23,344	2,49,989	1,10,265	6,600	1,161	87,092	1,938	23,973	232	217	6,412	6·28
	Tahsils ...	423,830	21,840	3,50,210	1,96,831	5,350	725	1,21,435	1,610	21,403	152	101	3,417	5·15
Grand total ...	...	969,111	59,293	7,78,237	3,82,898	16,706	3,618	2,91,396	12,914	1,74,686	453	536	12,865	6·12
Total of previous year ...	...	921,645	59,016	7,38,396	3,77,672	18,642	2,612	2,84,531	14,203	2,02,945	358	554	13,519	6·40

STATEMENT G.

Showing processes served and their cost in the Province during the year 1903-1904.

District.	Processes served.			Demand on account of process-fees.		Process-fees realised.	Amount of process-fees remitted.	Cost of process-serving establishment debitable to land revenue.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	11,567	6,815	18,382	15,693	1,233	15,059	18	3,542
Sylhet ...	25,916	29,179	55,095	25,413	7,558	28,099	891	9,589
Goalpara ...	1,309	492	1,801	896	52	869	20	1,144
Kamrup ...	16,366	8,161	24,727	16,601	12,475	12,472	9,261	6,510
Darrang ...	8,255	6,694	14,949	9,140	3,191	6,598	1,453	3,180
Nowgong ...	3,017	3,735	6,752	3,479	1,663	3,797	645	3,119
Sibsagar ...	11,799	6,662	18,461	11,581	19,488	19,094	3,297	7,929
Lakhimpur ...	16,001	4,309	20,310	13,366	2,109	9,284	149	3,058
Total ...	94,430	66,047	160,477	96,169	47,769	95,272	11,734	38,071
Total for the previous year ...	95,506	59,663	155,169	92,020	43,693	99,012	9,694	34,963

STATEMENT H.

STATE

Showing the Demand and Collections on account of Miscellaneous

Source of revenue.	Cachar.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
1	2		3		4	5		6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	4,800	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	15,473	8,219	10,909	1,372	7,726	1,944	1,741	...
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	7,730	...	7,730	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	928	...	928	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	649	...	649	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	1,105	...	1,105	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	748	827	748	827	...	...	...	...
Total	31,463	9,046	26,899	2,199	7,726	1,944	1,741	...
Total for the previous year	26,703	6,178	18,173	4,083	...	8,530	2,095	90

MENT H.

Land Revenue in the Province during the year 1903-1904.

Sylhet.								Goalpara.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
7		8		9	10		11	12		13		14	15		16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,850	...	5,850	...	...	...	...	1,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
62,477	5,272	57,522	3,607	4,715	1,905	...	13,265	1,498	...	1,498	...	...	...	...	739
2,153	276	1,912	254	103	150	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Kamrup.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	17		18		19	20		21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	3,710	...	3,710	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	2,100	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	34,987	...	34,749	...	16	222	...	7,754
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	1,496	290	944	22	26	552	242	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	938	...	938	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	126	...	126	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	259	...	259	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43,641	290	42,851	22	42	774	242	7,754
Total for the previous year	33,591	1,454	33,489	176	1,[illegible]90	76	214	9,326

H—*continued.*

Darrang.								Nowgong.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
22		23		24	25		26	27		28		29	30		31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,637	274	1,752	274	...	1,885	...	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...
1,300	600	1,300	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,089	1,577	8,035	1,328	249	6,054	...	...	14,653	2	13,928*	2	725	...	...	2,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,830	445	6,736	307	108	94	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,729	...	1,729	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	349	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
256	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
21,080	2,451	13,141	2,202	249	7,939	...	...	21,976	697	21,157	559	833	94	30	2,826
26,982	2,100	20,079	1,679	94	6,903	327	...	26,005	752	25,404†	238	444	601	70	...

* This includes Rs. 2,425 collected in advance from January to June 1903.
† Includes Rs. 1,810 collected in advance from January to June 1902.

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Sibsagar.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	32		33		34	35		36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	2,856	...	2,856	...	...	...	...	400
2. Royalty on elephants	8,200	...	8,200	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	33,285	2,261	29,497	920	2,017	2,302	810	6,621
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	6,009	...	5,983	...	...	26	...	...
6. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
8. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	343	...	343	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51,581	2,261	47,767	920	2,017	2,328	810	7,321
Total for the previous year	42,815	2,375	41,745	866	318	752	1,509	7,663

H—*continued.*

Lakhimpur.								Naga Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
37		38		39	40		41	42		43		44	45		46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,160	300	3,160	300	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
3,900	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	4,600	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	1,077	9,520	...	1,296	8	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,658	101	7,652	80	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,806	...	57,713	...	93	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,947	...	35,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,750*	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,969	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,121	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	...	1,337	...	...	...	...	...
69,183	1,478	67,631	380	1,323	8	...	1,220	65,743	...	64,650	...	93	1,000	...	...
73,886	...	64,902	...	...	8,984	...	...	59,009	...	58,805	...	204	...	...	...

* Rs. 1,000 paid in advance in preceding year.

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.			Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Remission.	Current.	Arrear.	
	47		48		49	50		51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	5,345	...	5,345	....	...	...	...	...
2. Royalty on elephants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	5,880	...	5,880	...	....	...	...	...
4. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-tax	28,278	...	28,278	...	...	....	...	...
6. Lime-quarries	11,935	....	11,935	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	225	...	225	...	...	...	...	...
8. Coal-mines	1,586	...	1,543	...	43	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	1,636	...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54,885	...	54,842	...	43	...	...	...
Total for the previous year	46,119	363	46,071	363	48	...	...	...

H—*continued.*

Garo Hills.								Lushai Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
52		53		54	55		56	57		58		59	60		61
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,832	...	1,832	...	...	...	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,676	298	39,496	84	214	180	...	...	29,514	582	29,502	582	...	12	...	228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,132	...	2,132	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
43,640	298	43,460	84	214	180	...	348	29,552	582	29,540	582	...	12	...	228
44,036	207	43,862	83	...	174	124	451	28,656	520	28,572	520	...	84	...	...

STATEMENT H—*concluded.*

Source of revenue.	Total for the year.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.			Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Remission.	Current.	Arrear.	
	62		63		64	65		66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue from elephant *mahals*	26,558	824	23,673	824	...	2,885	...	1,863
2. Royalty on elephants	29,900	600	29,900	600	...	...	...	...
3. Fisheries	1,94,240	18,408	1,73,370	7,229	16,744	12,435	2,551	81,773
4. Poll-tax	9,811	377	9,564	334	130	150	10	...
5. House-tax	1,77,339	1,615	1,76,382	995	441	864	272	228
6. Lime-quarries	11,935	...	11,935	...	...	...	...	...
7. Stone-quarries	525	...	525	...	...	...	...	300
8. Coal-mines	1,952	...	1,909	...	43	...	...	...
8(*a*). Royalty on coal-mines	35,947	...	35,947	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mineral oil	5,678	...	4,678	...	...	...	...	1,000*
10. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
11. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sales of Government estates'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	5,081	...	5,081	...	...	...	...	...
14. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	2,720	...	2,720	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	1,032	...	1,032	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	239	...	239	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	6,859	827	6,859	827	...	...	...	...
Total	5,09,846	22,651	4,83,844	10,809	17,358	16,834	2,833	35,164
Total for the previous year	4,79,568	21,026	4,43,993	13,272	4,562	34,144	4,623	29,367

* Rs. 1,000 paid in advance in previous year.

STATEMENT I.

Showing the Demand and Collection of Local Rates in the province during the year 1903-1904.

District.	Demand.			Collections.				Remissions.			Balances.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Advance collections.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	41,349	982	42,331	40,906	930	303	42,139	...	...	...	443	52	495
Sylhet	2,30,011	52,025	2,82,036	1,79,040	40,110	18,265	2,37,415	...	62	62	50,971	11,853	62,824
Goalpara	70,405	1	70,406	70,406	1	...	70,407*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	1,00,344	22,371	1,22,715	96,353	6,441	24	1,02,818	138	11,340	11,478	3,853	4,590	8,443
Darrang	52,646	1,044	53,690	50,218	579	...	50,797	527	370	897	1,901	95	1,996
Nowgong	32,032	738	32,770	31,886	196	...	32,082	24	534	558	122	8	130
Sibsagar	1,07,096	3,314	1,10,410	96,300	1,823	...	98,123	79	1,208	1,287	10,717	283	11,000
Lakhimpur ...	49,036	2,301	51,337	46,386	519	...	46,905	6	1,169	1,175	2,644	613	3,257
Total	6,82,919	82,776	7,65,695	6,11,495	50,599	18,592	6,80,686	774	14,683	15,457	70,651	17,494	88,145
Total for the previous year.	6,75,100	86,240	7,55,340	6,11,791	55,424	10,062	6,77,277	658	2,231	2,889	62,651	22,585	85,236

* Re. 1 realised in excess.

STATEMENT J.

Showing the registration of changes amongst Proprietors and Landholders.

District.	Number of cases.					Area (*bighas*) transferred.				Total number of estates liable to mutation.	Percentage of cases instituted during year to total number of estates.
	Pending from preceding year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		Balance pending at close of year.	By mortgage.		By sale.			
			Contested.	Uncontested.		With permission.	Without permission.	Voluntary.	By order of Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cachar	6,329	5,582	277	7,665	3,969	...	37	12,542	6	65,561	8·51
Sylhet	455	8,518	236	6,601	2,136	...	52	21,194	1,156	53,463	15·93
Goalpara	5	134	...	134	5	...	...	1,356	...	1,451	9·23
Kamrup	5,472	217	31	742	4,916	...	...	136	133	10,096	2·14
Darrang	366	2,920	300	2,488	498	11,323	...	30,508	603	59,683	4·89
Nowgong	196	1,496	141	1,471	80	32	2	2,230	264	33,689	4·44
Sibsagar	408	706	80	1,024	10	29	...	28,926	477	92,883	0·76
Lakhimpur	228	1,292	93	1,220	207	42	...	17,664	145	26,211	4·92
Total	13,459	20,865	1,158	21,345	11,821	11,426	91	114,556	2,784	3,43,037	6·08

STATEMENT

Showing the Assignments of Land

District and class of tenure.		Area, in *bighas*.		
		For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
1		2	3	4
Cachar ...	*Baksha*	2,252	...	2,252
	Lakhiraj	...	1,412	1,412
Sylhet ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	21,725	21,725
	Nisf-khiraj	...	248	248
Goalpara ...	*Namghars*	...	2	2
Kamrup ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	102,568	102,568
	Nisf-khiraj	...	444,880	444,880
Darrang ...	*Lakhiraj*, including six-pie *lakhiraj* ...	...	16,617	16,617
	Nisf-khiraj	...	94,105	94,105
	Pension lands	...	723	723
	Lands for temples (*Namghar*)	...	145	145
	Katakis	60	...	60
Nowgong ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	7,001	7,001
	Nisf-khiraj	...	16,280	16,280
	Land for temples	...	145	145
Sibsagar ...	*Lakhiraj*	...	115,612	115,612
	Nisf-khiraj	...	15,173	15,173
	Pension lands	...	369	369
	Ten-twenties	...	575	575
	Namghars	...	372	372
	Naga khats	2,281	...	2,281
Lakhimpur ...	*Lakhiraj*, *nisf-khiraj*, and pension lands ...	...	12,630	12,630
	Chaukidars and *Katakis*	440	...	440
Total		5,033	850,582	855,615
Total for the previous year		5,115	853,685	858,800

K.

Revenue existing in the province.

Estimated land revenue calculated at ordinary rates.			Actual land revenue paid.			Amount of assignment or alienation.		
On area for the maintenance of public servants.	Off area on other grounds.	Total.	On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,291	...	1,291	...	...	...	1,291	...	1,291
...	826	826	...	...	...	...	826	826
...	7,187	7,187	...	...	....	...	7,187	7,187
...	51	51	...	30	30	...	21	21
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	46,301	46,301	...	...	...	...	46,301	46,301
...	2,84,536	2,84,536	...	1,42,268	1,42,268	...	1,42,268	1,42,268
...	10,259	10,259	...	48	48	...	10,211	10,211
...	35,418	35,418	...	17,709	17,709	...	17,709	17,709
...	490	490	...	...	...	...	490	490
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45
...	3,102	3,102	...	...	...	...	3,102	3,102
...	11,202	11,202	...	3,995	3,995	...	7207	7,207
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
...	16,595	16,595	...	...	...	...	16,595	16,595
...	8,807	8,807	...	3,455	3,455	...	5,352	5,352
...	336	336	...	...	...	...	336	336
...	578	578	...	502	502	...	76	76
...	326	326	...	...	...	...	326	326
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
...	10,108	10,108	...	1,828	1,828	...	8,280	8,280
356	...	356	...	...	...	356	...	356
3,358	4,36,538	4,39,896	...	1,69,835	1,69,835	3,358	2,66,703	2,70,061
3,044	4,41,922	4,44,966	...	1,70,993	1,70,993	3,044	2,70,929	2,73,973

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.

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Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year 1904-1905.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the General Department, No. 5655R., dated Shillong, the 11th October 1905.

READ—

Revenue Administration Reports of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and of the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet, for the year ending the 30th June 1905, also the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, for the year ending the 30th June 1905.

RESOLUTION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Weather.

The rainfall of the year was generally above the normal, but except during the winter conditions were, on the whole, favourable to agriculture. Excessive rains in April and May interfered with the sowing of early rice (*ahu*) and late broadcast rice (*aman* and *bao*), while a deficiency of rain during the late autumn shortened the area sown with mustard. The areas under *ahu* rice and mustard accordingly fell off, and owing to the lack of timely winter rain, and to the unusual cold, mustard yielded poorly. Sugarcane was damaged by rain and cold. On the other hand, transplanted rice covered a broader area and yielded an excellent crop everywhere, except in Lakhimpur, where short rainfall in October resulted in a somewhat poor harvest. The injury done by floods was purely local and not very serious.

Cropped areas and outturns.

2. Taking all crops together, the produce of the year is estimated to have been 6 per cent. below normal. The districts of Cachar, Darrang, and Sibsagar, however, gathered more than an average crop. Early broadcast rice (*ahu*) gave a fair yield in most districts and a good crop in Darrang and Sibsagar. But the area sown was short owing to the interference caused by the April and May rains to planting. As some compensation, there was an extension of the area under late rice which gave an excellent crop in all districts except Lakhimpur. The yield of mustard was above the normal in Lakhimpur, but fell below the average in tracts where this crop is of greater importance. The unfavourable season, taken in conjunction with the low prices obtained in the preceding year, account for the decline in the cultivated area. Sugarcane and pulses suffered from the cold. The season was, in respect to amount of outturn, favourable to the tea industry. Taking all crops together, cultivation extended in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, showed little variation in Darrang and Cachar and decreased in Nowgong and Kamrup, where early rice (*ahu*) and mustard are of great importance. The Sylhet and Goalpara statistics are for the most part estimates only.

Public health.

3. Public health is reported to have been generally good, but the Sunamganj subdivision of the Sylhet district suffered from cholera, and in Mangaldai and parts of the Tezpur tahsil *kalá-ázár* is still prevalent, though there are indications that the disease is abating in intensity.

Prices.

4. Excellent harvests in two successive years caused prices (except in the case of mustard) to rule lower than usual. Mustard was generally cheaper in the Brahmaputra Valley than in 1903-1904 until the end of the year, when indication of a short crop caused a rise in price. During the revenue collecting season unhusked rice was very cheap due to the abundant harvests of this and preceding years, and to the fact that the tea-garden demand is not increasing. The expansion of cultivation by coolies and *ex*-coolies has had of late years an important factor in the situation.

Agricultural stock.

5. The results of the cattle census taken during the year in the five upper Assam Valley districts and in the temporarily-settled portion of Goalpara, though doubtless inaccurate, appear to indicate that the number of cattle in the Assam Valley is decreasing. Cattle-disease which is every year unfortunately prevalent in parts of the Valley carries off large numbers. The matter is one of first importance in a purely agricultural province like Assam, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to announce that a beginning has been made towards the creation of a Provincial Veterinary Department. A staff of qualified veterinary assistants employed by Local Boards will work under a number of Inspectors, and the whole department will ultimately be under the professional direction of a Veterinary Superintendent. The details of the scheme are still under consideration, but the Chief Commissioner is gratified to find that some Boards have already taken the initiative and asked the assistance of the Administration in selecting qualified assistants. Mr. Fuller has little doubt that these measures will do much to combat the ravages of cattle-disease and especially of rinderpest, and will be productive of great practical good.

Trade.

6. There is so far no definite evidence that the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has materially reduced prices. Its effect will probably be not so much to reduce prices as to keep them steady.

A marked increase in the amount of tea carried by rail to Chittagong took place, the exports rising from 283,050 to 433,747 maunds. Exports of unhusked rice showed a considerable increase, but those of husked rice and mustard fell.

The establishment of steam pressing mills has affected exports of mustard-seed, and the number of Telis scattered over the Valley is increasing. The lac trade in Nowgong and Kamrup is growing in importance, and it is estimated that from the former district no less than 20,000 maunds were exported during the year.

SECTION II.

CURRENT LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

A.—SETTLEMENT FOR ORDINARY CULTIVATION.

7. The total area of the plains of Assam, as calculated by the Survey Department, is 31,789 square miles, and the settled area at the end of the year was 12,299 square miles, or 7 square miles more than in the previous year. The increase in settled area compares very unfavourably with that (73 square miles) recorded for 1903-1904. The total revenue demand rose to Rs. 60,36,023, an increase of Rs. 79,864 compared with the previous year. The causes of variation in the revenue demand and the settled area are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Permanently-settled estates.

8. There are 19 permanently-settled estates in the Goalpara district covering an area of 4,594,920 bighas with a revenue demand of Rs. 11,411. No change occurred during the year in these estates. As a sum of Rs. 8,556 is annually paid by Government to the proprietors of these estates on account of compensation for land and market dues, the net revenue is little over one rupee per square mile. In Sylhet, the permanently-settled area amounted to 3,767 square miles with a revenue of Rs. 3,65,162, an area of 6 bighas with a revenue of Rs. 11 having been bought in by Government during the year on sale for arrears.

Temporarily-settled estates, Cachar.

9. The total area settled for ordinary cultivation in Cachar amounted to 1,028,155 bighas, or 13,562 bighas less than in the previous year. The decrease is nominal and occurred in the Hailakandi subdivision, where a number of estates held for special cultivation, which had been erroneously shown as taken up for ordinary cultivation, were restored to their proper head.

The expansion of ordinary cultivation in this district is very slight, and the Deputy Commissioner does not anticipate that any marked increase in the settled area can be expected, as the bulk of the available culturable land has already been appropriated. That the demand for land in Cachar is exceptionally keen is evidenced by the amount of land jobbing which has come to light during the resettlement of the disforested areas of the Barak, Sonai, and Inner Line reserves and which it has required special measures to counteract. Including those pending from previous year, there were 1,411 applications for settlement under Section III of the Settlement Rules, against 2,067 in 1903-1904. Final orders were passed in 1,279 cases, leaving 132 cases pending at the close of the year. The area settled with *ex*-tea garden coolies was 294 bighas, against 727 bighas in the preceding year, and that settled with other immigrants decreased from 1,537 bighas to 668 bighas. These figures are not very encouraging. The area resigned during the year amounted to 1,368 bighas, against 1,301 bighas in the preceding year. Two large *haors*

1 bigha=0·330 acre.

in Captainpur and Dudpatli were resigned as unculturable. Owing to the heavy rains of 1903-1904, resignations of submerged land have been numerous during the current year.

Sylhet.

10. The Sylhet returns show a decrease of 75,618 bighas in the area of land settled for ordinary cultivation, and an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 8,665. The decrease in area is apparent only, and is partly due to the incorrect inclusion in last year's returns of land held for special cultivation under "ordinary cultivation," and partly to a miscalculation in last year's returns of the area held for ordinary cultivation. As a matter of fact, the net increase in this district in the area held for ordinary cultivation amounted to 20,163 bighas, representing a revenue of Rs. 4,334. The balance of the increase in revenue is accounted for by the transfer of Rs. 4,331 from "special settlements" and "waste land grants" wrongly shown in the Karimganj returns of the previous year.

The Assam Valley.

11. In the Assam Valley, the total khiraj (fully-assessed) area settled for ordinary cultivation increased from 4,866,874 bighas to 4,942,870 bighas (or by 1·56 per cent.) and the revenue from Rs. 39,40,578 to Rs. 39,80,570, an increase of Rs. 39,992 (or 1·01 per cent.).

The ratio of increase in revenue is less than that in area and is partly due to the fact that the bulk of the newly-settled land lies in the unsurveyed area or in thinly-populated tracts, where the assessment is lighter than in more thickly-settled villages. In the present year's returns, moreover, some portion of the remissions granted to gaonburas is, for the first time, deducted from the demand, while the area covered by these remissions continues to be included in the statement of settled area. Statistics for the past two years of the khiraj area settled for ordinary cultivation and the revenue demand thereof in each district are shown below :—

	Settled area.		Revenue.	
	1903-1904. Bighas.	1904-1905. Bighas.	1903-1904. Rs.	1904-1905. Rs.
Goalpara	138,411	141,682	67,849	69,242
Kamrup	1,355,154	1,353,618	10,91,633	10,91,044
Darrang	766,449	772,094	6,39,949	6,40,259
Nowgong	623,599	631,725	4,33,162	4,38,840
Sibsagar	1,404,566	1,440,022	12,38,749	12,57,863
Lakhimpur	578,695	603,729	4,69,236	4,83,322
Total	4,866,874	4,942,870	39,40,578	39,80,570

The settled area increased by 2½ per cent. in Sibsagar, and by over 4 per cent. in Lakhimpur. In both districts land is in special demand, owing to the large tea garden population; and in Sibsagar the protective embankments which have been constructed within the last two years are reported to have stimulated reclamation considerably. In Darrang and Nowgong the increase in settled area was trifling, and in Kamrup the settled area actually fell off. The Darrang district would have shown better results had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances of the Mangaldai subdivision, where the prevalence of *kálá-ázar* is still depressing agricultural conditions. The Nowgong and Kamrup districts were very adversely affected by the unfavourable character of the season for the cultivation of early rice (*ahu*) and mustard upon land temporarily taken up for the purpose. The sowings of these crops were short in both districts, although there was an expansion in the area permanently cultivated with transplanted rice. A cause of importance which has contributed to a fall in Kamrup is the modification of the relinquishment rules which has enabled the people to throw up much land which has been lying waste since the earthquake of 1897 but upon which thay have in former years been paying revenue. And it seems likely that in this district some land escaped assessment during the year owing to the engrossing claims of resettlement work.

Taking the five upper Assam Valley districts together, the settled area increased by about 1½ per cent.—a much less proportion than was recorded in either of the two preceding years.

12. The area which is held direct from Government by time-expired tea-garden coolies increased by 32,445 bighas and reached the total of 318,531 bighas. The increase of 18,408 bighas in Lakhimpur represents the growth of two years, as last year, owing to careless calculation, the district returns showed that no increase in the area settled with

immigrants had taken place. These figures are a very imperfect indication of the extent to which immigrants of the coolie class hold land, as considerable areas are leased to them by their employers, as well as by ordinary cultivators. Mr. Fuller regards it as a most hopeful sign that there is nowadays a distinct tendency among employers to encourage the cultivation of land by their garden coolies. The area settled with immigrants other than *ex*-tea coolies was 76,873 bighas, as compared with 80,897 bighas in 1903-1904. The decrease is purely nominal. Certain areas settled with European tea planters for special cultivation, which were wrongly included in the Nowgong figures in 1903-1904, having been excluded from the figures for 1904-1905. In reality, there was a satisfactory increase (mainly in Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Kamrup) of nearly 6,000 bighas in the area settled with this class of immigrants.

13. Details of the changes in the settled area and land revenue demand are given in Statement B. The total area excluded from settlement for all causes during the year amounted to 420,638 bighas, or 29,937 bighas less than in the preceding year. The area relinquished amounted to 324,091 bighas, as compared with 324,652 bighas in 1903-1904.

B.—SETTLEMENTS FOR SPECIAL CULTIVATION.

14. The area of land settled for special cultivation increased from 3,484,545 bighas to 3,495,531 bighas. The increase is shared by Cachar, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur. In the Assam Valley, there was a decrease of 489 bighas and in the Surma Valley an increase of 11,475 bighas. Of the total area held for special cultivation, 2,754,138 bighas were held under special rules and 741,393 bighas under the ordinary form of lease.

Applications for settlement of waste lands.

15. Applications for settlement of waste lands were promptly dealt with in the Surma Valley, but not so satisfactorily in the Assam Valley. In Cachar 11,842 bighas and in Sylhet 899 bighas were settled for tea cultivation under Section III of the Settlement Rules. In the Assam Valley 22 applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules were received. Out of a total of 34 cases for disposal, only 18 were disposed of. The area settled amounted to 2,093 bighas.

Resignations and resumption of waste land grants.

16. There was no grant relinquished in the Surma Valley. An area of 7,109 bighas was relinquished in the Assam Valley, and settlement was annulled in respect of 747 bighas.

SECTION III.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

17. The total demand for the year was Rs. 64,94,272, of which Rs. 60,68,208 were on the current and Rs. 4,26,064 on the arrear account. It is satisfactory to record some improvement in the collection of both the current and arrear demands. Of the current demand, over 94 per cent. was collected, compared with 93 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of arrears collected increased from 64·36 in 1903-1904 to 83·63, and excluding remissions, there was a reduction of Rs. 94,782 in the balance outstanding at the close of the year.

Cachar.

18. In Cachar the collections were again highly satisfactory, no less than 99·70 per cent. of the current demand being collected. Only Rs. 1,610 were outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of arrear collection also improved, being 96·04 against 89·44 in 1903-1904. The four mauzadars are reported to have worked well and paid their revenue (amounting to Rs. 1,27,225) in full, with the exception of Rs. 422, the realisation of which was kept pending under the Deputy Commissioner's orders. The Katigora tahsil in this district was broken up into three mauzas during the course of the year. It is satisfactory that the mauzadari system in this district should have fully justified its introduction.

Sylhet.

19. In Sylhet, though the results are not so satisfactory, there was an improvement in collection, 81·69 per cent. of the total demand having been collected, against 78·86 per cent. in the previous year. Estates in this district are generally held by many shareholders, who do not, as a rule, unite to pay their revenue until pressure is brought to bear upon them. The bulk of the revenue falls due only a month before the close of the year, and within this period it is not practicable to issue coercive processes. The recent change in the Revenue Law of the province, which enables the Deputy Commissioner to dispense with the preliminary notice of demand, should, in this district especially, render collection much more effective. Of the current demand, no less than 22·31 per cent. remained uncollected,

but, in existing circumstances, no better results could well have been expected. Arrear collections, however, made excellent progress, no less than 97·67 per cent. of the demand being collected, against 83·06 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of arrears outstanding, excluding remissions, was reduced from Rs. 33,951 to Rs. 3,982.

Assam Valley.

20. In the Assam Valley districts 97·38 per cent. of the current demand was collected and 96·17 per cent. of the total demand, including arrears. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,39,568. At the close of the previous year it stood at Rs. 2,00,275. Arrears amounting to Rs. 47,053 were remitted during the year. Collection was again exceedingly efficient in Nowgong, where no less than 99·37 per cent. of the current demand was realized. In Lakhimpur results were good, collection on current account amounting to 98·39 per cent. The Kamrup and Sibsagar districts exhibit low percentages,—96·83 and 97·09 respectively. In Darrang collection was, the Chief Commissioner regrets to observe, still less effective, and it is difficult to avoid the inference that this part of the Deputy Commissioner's duties did not receive the prompt attention it requires. Remissions on current account and balances on current account, taken together, were in the following proportions to the current demand in each district of the Assam Valley :—

Kamrup ...	...	...	...	...	3·17 per cent.
Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	3·64 „ „.
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	0·63 „ „
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	2·91 „ „
Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	1·61 „ „

Credit is due to Majors Halliday and Cole for the satisfactory results displayed by their districts.

21. Further effect was given during the year to the policy of substituting the mauzadari for the tahsildari system of collection. Five tahsils—three in Nowgong, one in Darrang and one in Lakhimpur—were broken up. Towards the close of the year orders were passed breaking up three tahsils in Kamrup and since the close of the year four tahsils in Sibsagar and four in Kamrup have been disestablished. There now remain eight tahsils to be broken up during the recess of 1906.

Procedure for realisation of revenue.

22. In Cachar more processes were needed than in the preceding year, and notices of demand were issued on 5,634, or 8 per cent. of the total number of estates, compared with 5,263, or 7 per cent., in 1903-1904. In 2,816 cases movable property and in 64 cases immovable property was attached. Movable property was sold in 93 and land in 26 cases for arrears aggregating Rs. 269.

In Sylhet, notices of demand were fewer, but attachments more numerous than in the preceding year. In 4,030 cases movable property or land was attached, against 3,634 cases in the preceding year. In 659 cases either the personal property of the defaulters or the defaulting estates had to be sold, as compared with 235 cases in 1903-1904. Including one case pending from the previous year, there were 91 appeals to the Chief Commissioner for the annulment of sales. In 62 cases the sales were cancelled, in 25 the appeals were rejected, and 4 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Assam Valley.

In the Assam Valley there was a slight increase in the number of processes issued. Notices of demand were issued on 6·31 per cent. of the total number of estates, against 5·68 per cent. in the preceding year, their number increasing considerably in Lakhimpur, but decreasing in Goalpara and Darrang. Of the demand in arrears, Rs. 3,07,755 were paid on the issue of demand notice, without resort to further process. Movable property was attached in 14,048 cases and estates in 2,040 cases, but only in 427 and 362 cases, respectively, was it necessary to proceed to sale. The number of notices issued was 48,276, but in 98·4 per cent. of the cases the sale was averted by payment of the arrear.

Processes.

23. The total amount realised on account of process fees was Rs. 95,732, which left a surplus of Rs. 57,113 after deducting the cost of the process-serving establishment. In Goalpara and Nowgong the cost of the process-serving establishment exceeded the receipts from fees. In the Surma Valley the surpluses were large and accounted for nearly $\frac{3}{5}$th of the provincial surplus. In the Assam Valley the receipts were about double the cost of the establishment. The amount of process fees remitted, Rs. 10,743, was somewhat large, due to a large extent to liberal remissions in the Dibrugarh tahsil. The realization of the arrear

demand due when the tahsil was broken up has presented considerable difficulties, and the Chief Commissioner is dissatisfied with the progress made. Orders have issued that in a few selected cases resort will be had to the extreme penalty of ejectment. Mr. Fuller awaits the result of the experiment with interest.

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

24. Statement H gives details of the demand, collections, and remisssions of miscellaneous land revenue. The current demand amounted to Rs. 4,66,141, or Rs. 39,165 less than in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the exclusion of elephant revenue, which has now been transferred to the Forest Department. Collections were fair, Rs. 4,47,345, or 95·9 per cent. of the current demand, being realized. Of the total demand inclusive of arrears, Rs. 4,52,825, or 95·1 per cent., was collected. Remissions amounting to Rs. 7,938 were granted, and Rs. 15,084 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The bulk of the arrears is on account of the fishery revenue in the districts of Sylhet and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The receipts of miscellaneous land revenue were mainly derived from fisheries, minerals, and house-tax. The variations under these heads are briefly explained below :—

25. Fisheries.—The three districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, and Sibsagar contribute the bulk of the fishery revenue. The total demand amounted to Rs. 2,02,712, against Rs. 2,06,846 in the preceding year. Excluding a sum of Rs. 40,009 paid in advance, Rs. 1,88,100 were collected. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 10,076. The decrease in the demand occurred chiefly in the Sibsagar district, and is partly explained by the fact that before the fishery sales it was announced that lessees would be compelled to comply with the condition under which permits to fish for home consumption must be granted. The principal increase in the fishery revenue occurred in Kamrup and Sylhet, due to keener competition among bidders.

Minerals.

26. The receipts from royalty on coal amounted to Rs. 54,030, of which Rs. 38,672 were realised in the Lakhimpur district, and Rs. 15,358 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The output of coal from the Makum and Maolong coal-fields was 266,765 tons. The revenue from oil was Rs. 4,146. A prospecting license for gold washing was issued, but the licensee did not commence work during the year.

House-tax.

27. The collections on account of house-tax amounted to Rs. 1,82,029. In South Sylhet a proposal has been sanctioned to realise poll-tax through a Tipperah headman, who will be paid by commission. This system was not brought into force during the year. The increase in Lakhimpur is due partly to the inclusion of certain villages in the district boundaries and partly to normal growth of population. The time has probably come when a good deal of the cultivation of house-tax-paying persons in the Nowgong district should be assessed to land revenue. This question will be considered during the resettlement of the district by the Settlement Officer.

SECTION V.

LOCAL RATES.

28. With the increase in the land revenue demand there was a corresponding increase in the demand on account of local rates. The current demand for the year was Rs. 6,93,889, or Rs. 10,970 more than in 1903-1904. The increase in Sylhet was chiefly due to revision of assessment and new settlements. In this district the assessment of 522 estates was under revision, 5 of these estates were surveyed, and with regard to 186 estates for which complete returns were filed, local enquiries were held, which resulted to an increase of Rs. 9,302 in the assessment. The increased assessment was not, however, fully brought into account till after the close of the year. The question of revising the local rate assessment in Goalpara is under consideration. Inclusive of arrears, the total demand amounted to Rs. 7,82,362. Collections were more satisfactory than in the previous year, Rs. 7,08,236, or 90·5 per cent. of the total demand, being collected. Remissions amounting to Rs. 3,221 were granted, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 70,905, or 9 per cent. of the demand.

SECTION VI.

LAND RECORDS.

29. The sanctioned strength of mandals and patwaris was increased from 1,112 to 1,129. Two additional mandals were sanctioned in Kamrup, 3 in Lakhimpur, and a new staff of 12 in the Garo Hills. The number of uncertificated men fell from 51 to 49.

Orders as to the residence of mandals within their circles were issued during the year and the concession of a qualified hereditary claim to their appointments was granted to resident mandals. Effect can only gradually be given to these orders, but the Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the number of resident mandals increased by 92 during the year. Out of a total of 1,129 mandals and patwaris, 407 now reside within their circles. In addition some transfers were arranged, but were held over until the completion of the regular settlement; and a number of men are in training to take the places of new resident mandals. But much remains to be done, and in every district the number of circles held by mandals residing at a distance is still excessive. The Chief Commissioner attaches much importance to this matter and trusts that District Officers will not relax their efforts to give full effect to the policy of the Administration.

The results obtained in the Survey Schools of the province were fair. The total number of pupils passed was 114 during the year, against 134 in the preceding fifteen months. The average cost to Government of each pupil increased from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-9-6, due mainly to the liberal grant of free studentships in the Gauhati School to Cacharis and other candidates from backward localities where the present mandals are non-resident. Mr. Fuller considers the increased expenditure fully justified.

30. The number of supervisor kanungos was increased by one in consequence of the establishment of a new Land Records staff in the Garo Hills. The amount of touring done by supervisor kanungos was generally sufficient. The total length of check-lines run was, however, rather less than usual. This is partly accounted for by the completion in the previous year of map correction in both the districts under resettlement. Moreover, the running of lengthy check-lines of no particular value was discouraged and preference indicated for more numerous check-lines of shorter length. Forty-three field allowances were granted to deserving supervisor kanungos for good work. These allowances are granted for one year only, and the list is revised at the commencement of each year, a system calculated to secure efficiency. The supervision of land records work by the Sub-Deputy Collectors is reported to have been generally good, but the amount of touring performed was not in all cases sufficient. The Chief Commissioner notices that Babu Jagat Chandra Das has been specially commended in connection with survey work in Lakhimpur. The names of the other officers, whose work has received favourable notice by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, will be noted in the Secretariat.

31. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the duty of inspecting land records work continued to be attended to by Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers. Mr. Lees, Major Cole, and Major Halliday gave particular attention to this matter. Major Cole took up vigorously and efficiently the extension of survey to large areas of the Lakhimpur district which had remained unmapped, and Captain Kennedy, assisted by Babu Purna Chandra Mitra, carried out a most useful piece of work in the settlement of the Inner Line, Barak, and Sonai disforested areas.

32. A far-reaching reform effected during the year was the revision of the Land Records Rules by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Henniker, Kershaw, Barnes, and Srijut Radha Kanta Handiqui, and the publication of a Provisional Land Records Manual. The Manual was circulated among District Officers for criticism, and the opinions received are now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

33. At the close of the year subdivisional scales of mandals and patwaris were sanctioned. The practical effect of this change will be that pay bills can now be drawn separately for each subdivision instead of for the district as a whole. It is anticipated that under this system the distribution of pay will be effected more promptly.

34. During the year the Chief Commissioner raised the question of the creation of a Provident Fund for mandals. The proposal received general acceptance, and since the close of the year orders have been passed, sanctioning the creation of a Provident Fund, and rules have been prepared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. This concession will go some way towards meeting the demand constantly made by mandals for pensions—a demand which the Chief Commissioner fears it is quite impossible to grant. During the past ten years the position of mandals and patwaris has been considerably improved. The rates of pay have been raised, the number of appointments in the higher grades increased, a qualified hereditary claim to their appointments

granted to residents, and a Provident Fund will shortly be created. Mr. Fuller does not doubt that these concessions will bear fruit in an increased efficiency in the Land Records staff.

35. The charges made to landholders for demarcation of their holdings amounted to Rs. 18,274-1-3. Of this Rs. 8,479-12-11 was recovered and Rs. 5,883-10-11 was written off as irrecoverable. The balance for recovery at the close of the year was Rs. 3,910-9-5. Since the close of the year the outstanding balance has been further reduced.

SECTION VII.

SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY.

Resettlement—Sibsagar.

36. Resettlement operations in Sibsagar and Kamrup continued without interruption, and the progress made was satisfactory. During the recess of 1904 the Settlement Officer, Sibsagar, submitted assessment reports for four groups. These, with the report submitted in the recess of 1903, completed his proposals for the 758 established villages of the Jorhat and Golaghat subdivisions. Final orders on these reports have been passed by the Government of India, and the new leases have since been distributed. During the field season of 1904-1905 the classification and attestation of the 626 established villages of the Sibsagar subdivision and the revision of the maps, records, and classification of the fluctuating area throughout the district were completed.

Since the close of the year assessment reports for the remaining five groups—three established and two fluctuating—have been submitted and are now under consideration. The all-round enhancement effected by resettlement in this district—taken as a whole—will probably not exceed seven per cent.

Resettlement—Kamrup.

37. During the recess of 1904, the Settlement Officer, Kamrup, submitted four assessment reports. During the field season of 1904-1905, classification and attestation were effected in the remaining established villages of the district, and the revision of the maps, records, and classification of the fluctuating area was completed. The total number of established villages in the district is 1,277. Since the close of the year, the reassessment of the district has been completed by the submission of five assessment reports, and on these final orders have been passed. In view of the severity of the effects of the earthquake of 1897, Kamrup has been treated with great leniency, and the final result of the resettlement has been to reduce the khiraj demand by 1·22 per cent. and the nisf-khiraj demand by 16·57 per cent.—representing a total abatement of 2·36 per cent.

38. In both districts it now remains to distribute the leases in the groups dealt with this year and to complete the fairing of the records. In order to avoid the confusion which usually results when settlement papers are handed over to the district authorities in an incomplete state, the Chief Commissioner has decided to retain an Assistant Settlement Officer in each district to wind up the settlement during the ensuing cold weather.

39. Until last spring Mr. Kershaw held charge of resettlement work in Sibsagar and Mr. Barnes in Kamrup, and it is these officers who are entitled to the credit of initiating operations on a system that was new to Assam, and of carrying them through until completion was in sight. In the Revenue Resolution of last year the Chief Commissioner congratulated them on the success so far obtained: he now with pleasure records that they have deserved well, not only of the Government for energy and ability displayed, but also of the people for the sympathy which has guided,—and limited,—their assessments. Mr. Barnes was succeeded in the charge of the Kamrup resettlement by Mr. McSwiney, who has completed the work with much creditable efficiency and despatch. Mr. Hart has been Settlement Officer of Sibsagar since April last. There has been some little delay in the submission of the final assessments. But this was due in part to unavoidable circumstances, and what Mr. Fuller has seen of this officer's work has given him a high opinion of its thoroughness. Amongst Assistant Settlement Officers may be selected, for special commendation, Srijut Hem Chandra Gosvami, Babu Devendra Nath Mukharji, Srijut Radha Kanta Handiqui, and Srijut Rajani Kanta Bardalai.

40. The settlement of the Janiganj Bazar and of 26 *jangalburi* mahals in the town of Silchar was concluded. Proposals for the settlement of 58 *jangalburi* mahals in Cachar were submitted. On these orders have been passed since the close of the year. In Sylhet the settlement of the disforested area in the Langai Singla reserve and of 134 *ilam* and *khas* estates situated in various parts of the district was effected.

41. The operations undertaken by the professional survey detachment during the year included the traverse survey of 59·83 square miles of tea grants and of 20·30 square miles of ordinary cultivation for cadastral survey. In addition 28·65 linear miles of railway line from Ledo to Makum junction were surveyed for incorporation in the standard map.

The Chief Commissioner has observed that the cost of traverse survey continues to be extravagantly high. This is to some extent inevitable when work is scattered and the area small. In future, the traverse of tea grants will only be carried out in cases where it is found convenient to undertake the work in the course of the traverse of blocks of ordinary cultivation. During the year orders were issued for the systematic mapping of unsurveyed areas. The system of extension survey based on a theodolite traverse is only suited to large and compact areas of cultivation and in tracts where isolated blocks of cultivation are separated by belts of grass or jungle survey by chain triangulation will be followed.

42. During the year 117,214 acres were surveyed and mapped by both methods in the Assam Valley. The former method was followed in Kamrup, where 36,835 acres were surveyed. In Lakhimpur extensive survey operations under the energetic control of Major Cole, I.A., were undertaken. Here the former method was followed and the highly creditable outturn of 58,825 acres was secured. The Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Major Cole, I.A., in this work. As in the Lakhimpur district the unsurveyed area under cultivation is very large, the survey operations now in progress are of peculiar importance in view of the resettlement of the district three years hence.

43. In Cachar an area of 2·25 square miles was surveyed in the disforested area of the Barak reserve and progress was made in the survey of the disforested areas of the Inner Line and Sonai reserves.

44. The survey and resettlement of 134 estates in Sylhet, the term of which expired in 1903—1905, were undertaken by the district staff. The settlement was carried out in accordance with the rules and principles followed in the recent resettlement of *ilam* estates. The total area of these estates was 6·08 square miles and the settlement resulted in a reduction of over 25 per cent. in the case of land held for ordinary, and over 45 per cent. in the case of land held for special, cultivation. The decrease is partly due to the acquisition of part of the area for the Assam-Bengal Railway and partly to the assessment at rates lower than those sanctioned for *ilam* estates. The resettlement takes effect from 1st April 1905 and will be for a period of 17 years.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUE COURT WORK.

45. The estate of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya in Sylhet continued to be managed by the revenue authorities. The current demand of the estate rose to Rs. 34,447, or Rs. 6,096 more than in the previous year. Collections increased from 47·58 per cent. of the total demand (which included arrears aggregating Rs. 27,092) to 63·99 per cent. These results are better than those of 1903-1904, but there is still room for improvement. The liabilities of the estate have been considerably reduced, and the debts now only amount to Rs. 4,000. The estate should be clear before March next. It would be possible to hand back the estate to the proprietor on that date, but at his earnest request the Chief Commissioner has agreed to retain the management for another year, in order that survey operations now in progress may be completed.

46. The estate of the minor Raja of Sidli continued under the Court of Wards. After defraying all expenses, the balance in deposit in the Dhubri treasury to the credit of the estate on the 30th June 1905 was Rs. 13,275. The minor is living at Dhubri under the control of a tutor.

47. The estate of Govinda Ram Bhuiyan (the minor son of the late tahsildar Jay Ram Bhuiyan), who is destined, if he makes satisfactory progress, to be a mauzadar in Tambulpur, remained under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. The minor is studying in the Middle English school at Palasbari.

Mutation and registration.

48. There was a marked increase of 8,526 in the number of mutation cases instituted during the year. This leaves out of account the numerous cases disposed of in the districts of Kamrup and Sibsagar during resettlement operations and during extension survey in Lakhimpur, where a summary procedure, modelled on that followed in resettlement, was successfully adopted.

The increase was especially noticeable in Cachar and the Jaintia parganas. In Cachar "O" notices under section 58(1) of the Regulation were freely issued by the Subdivisional Officer, Hailakandi, and in the sadr subdivision general notices were issued by the Deputy Commissioner. In the Jaintia parganas compulsory registration was insisted upon.

The proportion of cases disposed of was satisfactorily high. Including 11,821 cases pending from the previous year, there were 41,212 cases for disposal, of which 34,800 were disposed of.

The percentage of cases instituted during the year on the total number of estates liable to mutation was 8·75, against 6·08 in the preceding year. The changes in the Revenue law of the province effected by Regulation II of 1905 and the amended registration rules framed thereunder have rendered it possible to simplify the mutation procedure, and since the close of the year the summary procedure outlined in last year's Resolution has been prescribed. The procedure, however, save in districts under resettlement, will not come into effect until 1906, as a necessary preliminary is the compilation of fresh *chithas* in a revised form.

Partition cases.

49. Including 122 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 197 cases for disposal, of which only 61 were disposed of during the year. In Kamrup no less than 98 cases were pending at the close of the year, but the employment of the whole of the Land Records staff on resettlement work accounts in some measure for this unsatisfactory result.

Land acquisition.

50. The total area taken up for public purposes amounted to 3,437 bighas, of which 2,995 bighas were acquired in the Assam Valley. Land acquisition in the Goalpara district for the Dhubri-Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is responsible for the greater part of this area. In Sibsagar 80·32 bighas were acquired for protective embankments. In the Surma Valley 1,342 bighas were acquired, about one-third of which was taken up for roads. The total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 1,28,728.

Alienations and assignments.

51. Details of alienations and assignments of land revenue for each district are given in Statement K. The total area in the province of which the revenue had been wholly or partly assigned or alienated amounted at the close of the year to 877,733 bighas, and the revenue assigned to Rs. 2,85,641.

Agricultural loans.

52. No new advances were made in the Surma Valley. In Sylhet, of the sum of Rs. 14 which remained unrealised out of the amounts advanced in previous years, Rs. 12 were realised and Rs. 2 remitted as irrecoverable. In the Assam Valley the amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 40,834, and advances amounting to Rs. 38,072 were made during the year chiefly in the Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong districts. The policy of the Administration has been to grant *takavi* with greater freedom than in the past, and the Chief Commissioner is pleased to find that no special difficulty has been so far experienced in their recovery. The collections on account of principal amounted to Rs. 22,979 and on account of interest to Rs. 2,807. The average rate of interest recovered was 5·80 per cent.

Village headmen.

53. The staff of gaonburas was reorganized during the year, and remissions of revenue granted more or less completely in all districts except Kamrup. In Darrang the remissions amounted to Rs. 4,439, in Nowgong to Rs. 2,928, in Sibsagar to Rs. 5,642, and in Lakhimpur to Rs. 4,194. In Sibsagar 210 gaonburas, whose appointments were made after the supplementary settlement, were not granted remissions. In Kamrup the reorganization was somewhat delayed, and no remissions were granted in 1904-1905. The work in this district was more difficult than elsewhere, as existing appointments had to be more carefully examined, and a larger proportion of new appointments made. Full effect should be given to the scheme during 1905-1906.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL.

Administrative changes.

54. Mr. Melitus was in charge, as Commissioner, of the Assam Valley Division throughout the year.

In Cachar Captain Kennedy acted as Deputy Commissioner throughout the year. Mr. Hart held charge of the Sylhet district till the 17th February 1905, when he was succeeded by Mr. Colquhoun, who remained in charge till the close of the year.

Mr. Lees, Major Halliday, and Major Cole held charge of the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, respectively, throughout the year. Mr. Cuming was in charge of the Goalpara district during April 1904 and Major Howell from June 1st until the end of the year, Babu Nritya Gopal Chaturji holding charge in the interval. Mr. Jackson held charge of the Kamrup district from the beginning of the year till the 2nd January 1905, except for a month in June and July when Srijut Parsu Ram Khaund officiated. From the 2nd January till the end of the year Mr. Colquhoun and Major Woods were in charge of the district for short periods. Mr. Reid was in charge of the Sibsagar

district for a short time at the beginning of the year; he was relieved by Mr. Donald, who held charge till the 17th November. From that date till the end of the year Major Herbert held charge.

Tours and inspections.

55. Mr. Melitus was on tour for 183 days, and in all districts except Kamrup, the amount of touring performed by district officers was sufficient, especially in the case of the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, whose outturn of 182 days is highly creditable. In Kamrup the three officers who held charge of the district were on tour for the wholly inadequate period of 84 days, due to a double change in Deputy Commissioners during the touring season. The Chief Commissioner recognises that cold-weather transfers are detrimental to district tours, but the explanation cannot be accepted as entirely satisfactory.

During the year a number of long-considered reforms of much importance to the Revenue administration of the province have been brought to practical completion. In the Assam Valley districts the staff of village headmen has been reorganised. The position of the revenue collecting staff of *mauzadars* has been greatly improved, and their agency has been extended in substitution for that of salaried *tahsildars*, who are necessarily less in touch with the people and less able to consider the circumstances of individual ryots in timing their collections. A postponement of the dates for the payment of revenue has enabled the ryots to meet each season's liabilities by the sale of the crops of that season, and has already had a gratifying effect in lowering the rate of interest. A scientific system of settling the land revenue has been introduced, under which due regard is paid to diversities of local conditions and soils; and the resettlements of two districts on this system have practically been completed. Important changes have been made in the method of preparing the annual village records, which will ensure much greater accuracy than has been obtainable in the past, and should give the Government and the people the benefits of a complete system of land registration. It would of course have been impossible to carry through these reforms without the advice and co-operation of Revenue officers of all grades, and the Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of formally recognizing his indebtedness to them. His special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Melitus, who has for five years held charge of the Assam Valley Division, and,—amongst the Deputy Commissioners who have held charge of plains districts during the year,—to Majors Cole and Halliday, Captain Kennedy, and Mr. Hart.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

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STATEMENTS.

STATE

Classifying the Land Tenures

(1 *bigha* =

Class of estates.	Cachar.			Sylhet.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	7,293,324	3,65,162
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	8,183	4,288	...	37,486	12,651
Annually at full rates for special cultivation	...	216	131	...	...	...
Total annually settled	...	8,399	4,419	...	37,486	12,651
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation	...	1,019,972	3,79,993*	...	1,034,402	3,27,962
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation	...	284,424	97,567	...	132,232	39,620
Total periodically settled	....	1,304,396	4,77,560	...	1,166,634	3,67,582
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation)	...	1,028,155	3,84,281	...	1,071,888	3,40,613
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation)	...	284,640	97,698	...	132,232	39,620
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	1,312,795	4,81,979	...	1,204,120	3,80,233
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ twenty „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special settlements	...	575	74	...	116,665	44,124
Town lands	...	3,861	8,218	...	...	...
Total temporarily settled	...	1,317,231	4,90,271	...	1,320,785	4,24,357
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	3,591	...	...	113,804	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ 1854	23	78,389	7,291	1	5,540	515
Fee-simple grants	23	27,596	...	...	...	...
Old rule grants commuted	67	408,981	...	1	5,680	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section I of Settlement Rules	15	13,888	1,432	138	280,320	78,561
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	128	528,854	8,723	140	291,540	79,076
Total area settled for special cultivation...	...	813,494	1,06,421	...	540,437	1,62,820
Grand total	...	1,849,676	4,98,994	...	9,019,453	8,68,595
Total for the previous year	...	1,850,860	4,72,549	...	9,096,050	8,60,187

* This includes Rs. 15,933 as revenue of *jangalburi* estates taken up

MENT A.

in the Province of Assam for the year 1904-1905.

o·330 acre.)

Goalpara.			Kamrup.			Darrang.		
Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	4,594,920	11,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118,876	56,757	...	674,586	4,97,293	...	352,408	2,72,386
...	...	...	...	21	12	...	278	172
...	118,876	56,757	...	674,607	4,97,305	...	352,686	2,72,558
...	22,806	12,485	...	679,032	5,93,751	...	419,686	3,67,873
...	599	322	...	4,062	2,285	...	33,999	23,246
...	23,405	12,807	...	683,094	5,96,036	...	453,685	3,91,119
...	141,682	69,242	...	1,353,618	10,91,044	...	772,094	640,259
...	599	322	...	4,083	2,297	...	34,277	23,418
...	142,281	69,564	...	1,357,701	10,93,341	...	806,371	6,63,677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	443,519	1,41,531	...	39,782	8,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,169	7,942
...	...	...	...	443,519	1,41,531	...	93,951	16,700
...	80,311	28,365	...	5,145	4,607	...	2,048	48
...	300	1,592	...	2,843	6,978	...	1,092	3,922
...	222,892	99,521	...	1,809,208	12,46,457	...	903,462	6,84,347
...	299,641	...	...	102,568	...	...	15,340	...
...	...	...	3	449	310	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1,376	128	1	886	82
...	...	...	17	13,479	...	85	137,453	...
...	...	...	20	37,890	...	15	20,443	...
2	2,042	419	17	14,904	3,002	252	235,604	46,420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,042	419	59	68,098	3,440	353	394,386	46,502
...	2,641	741	...	72,181	5,737	...	428,663	69,920
...	5,119,495	1,11,351	...	1,979,874	12,49,897	...	1,313,188	7,30,849
...	5,100,288	1,09,992	...	1,982,041	12,50,310	...	1,307,106	7,29,249

for ordinary cultivation, comprising an area of 61,563 *bighas*.

STATEMENT

Class of estates.	Nowgong.			Sibsagar.		
	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.
I.—Permanently settled	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Temporarily settled—						
Annually at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	447,998	2,95,302	...	581,445	4,53,313
Annually at full rates for special cultivation.	...	628	392	...	8,925	6,713
Total annually settled	...	448,626	2,95,694	...	590,370	4,60,026
Periodically at full rates for ordinary cultivation.	...	183,727	1,43,538	...	858,577	8,04,550
Periodically at full rates for special cultivation.	...	9,482	5,926	...	176,112	1,31,842
Total periodically settled	...	193,209	1,49,464	...	1,034,689	9,36,392
Total fully-assessed area (ordinary cultivation).	...	631,725	4,38,840	...	1,440,022	12,57,863
Total fully-assessed area (special cultivation).	...	10,110	6,318	...	185,037	1,38,555
Total fully-assessed area (*khiraj*) ...	...	641,835	4,45,158	...	1,625,059	13,96,418
Nisf-khiraj for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ ten years	...	16,280	3,995	...	15,059	3,395
„ „ twenty „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *nisf-khiraj*	...	16,280	3,995	...	15,059	3,395
Special settlements	...	6,596	1,165	...	509	434
Town lands	...	2,015	3,937	...	5,734	11,924
Total temporarily settled	...	666,726	4,54,255	...	1,646,361	14,12,171
III.—Revenue-free (other than fee-simple) ...	...	7,001	...	...	118,262	...
IV.—Waste land grants—						
Under old rules of 1838	...	...	...	16	15,712	8,845
„ „ „ 1854	2	1,418	132	2	2,196	204
Fee-simple grants	42	46,068	...	51	93,264	...
Old rule grants commuted	13	18,512	...	111	283,542	...
Under rules of 1876 and Section I of Settlement Rules.	77	88,189	26,480	268	228,292	55,850
Other miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total waste land grants	134	154,187	26,612	448	623,006	64,899
Total area settled for special cultivation...	...	164,297	32,930	...	808,043	2,03,454
Grand total	...	827,914	480,867	...	2,387,629	14,77,070
Total for the previous year	...	825,309	4,77,613	...	2,354,603	14,56,333

A—*concluded.*

Lakhimpur.			Total for the year.			Total for the previous year.		
Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas.*	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas.*	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in *bighas.*	Revenue.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	...	11,888,244	3,76,573	...	11,888,250	3,76,591
...	338,188	2,49,433	...	2,559,170	18,41,423	...	2,464,023	17,80,427
...	1,103	825	...	11,171	8,245	...	10,603	7,814
...	339,291	2,50,258	...	2,570,341	18,49,668	...	2,474,626	17,88,241
...	265,541	2,33,889	...	4,483,743	28,64,041	...	4,592,074	28,53,973
...	89,312	66,956	...	730,222	3,67,764	...	713,844	3,55,707
...	354,853	3,00,845	...	5,213,965	32,31,805	...	5,305,918	32,09,680
...	603,729	4,83,322	...	7,042,913	4,705,464	...	7,056,097	4,634,400
...	90,415	67,781	...	741,393	3,76,009	...	724,447	3,63,521
...	694,144	5,51,103	...	7,784,306	50,81,473	...	7,780,544	49,97,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,757	1,741	...	518,397	1,59,420	...	518,649	159,705
...	...	...	...	54,169	7,942	...	54,169	8,768
...	3,757	1,741	...	572,566	1,67,362	...	572,818	1,68,473
...	34,299	10,609	...	246,148	89,426	...	246,518	94,620
...	3,260	9,877	...	19,105	46,448	...	19,145	46,751
...	735,460	5,73,330	...	8,622,125	53,84,709	...	8,619,025	53,07,765
...	3,055	...	...	663,262	...	...	645,139	...
...	...	...	19	16,161	9,155	18	15,837	8,912
...	...	...	31	89,805	8,352	31	89,805	8,352
104	263,499	...	322	581,359	...	320	581,377	...
41	91,446	...	268	866,494	...	268	866,494	...
209	220,415	45,070	978	1,083,654	2,57,234	978	1,091,167	2,54,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354	575,360	45,070	1,618	2,637,473	2,74,741	1,615	2,644,680	2,71,803
...	665,775	1,12,851	...	3,495,531	6,94,874	...	3,484,545	6,84,630
...	1,313,875	6,18,400	...	23,811,104	60,30,023	...	23,797,094	59,56,159
...	1,283,837	5,99,926	...	23,797,094	59,56,159	...	...	...

STATE

Showing Changes on the Land Revenue Demand on fully-assessed

(1 *bigha*

Subdivision.	Settled at close of preceding year.		Increases due to								Total increase.	
			Settlement of new or relinquished land.		Progressive settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement, or alteration of classification.		Other causes.			
	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silchar (sadr) ...	692,802*	2,37,669	4,596	1,766	...	16,079	39	6	224	236	4,859	18,087
Hailakandi ...	287,444*	1,08,273	322	105	...	9,663	...	...	163	88	485	9,856
Total Cachar ...	980,246*	3,45,942	4,918	1,871	...	25,742	39	6	387	324	5,344	27,943
North Sylhet ...	659,993*	1,98,969	7,449	2,326	...	...	47	13	65	33	7,561	2,372
South „ ...	131,790	41,351	4,981	1,126	...	...	...	308	...	...	4,981	1,434
Karimganj ...	182,002	70,342	16,243	3,978	...	...	...	...	...	8,676	16,243	12,654
Habiganj ...	86,368	11,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunamganj ...	87,353	9,514	...	...	...	...	95	9	1,870	...	1,965	9
Total Sylhet ...	1,147,506*	3,31,948	28,673	7,430	...	...	142	330	1,935	8,709	30,750	16,469
Dhubri ...	138,411	67,849	19,836	7,869	...	202	1,546	779	...	126	21,382	8,976
Goalpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Goalpara ...	138,411	67,849	19,836	7,869	...	202	1,546	779	...	126	21,382	8,976
Barpeta ...	278,911	2,08,888	47,995	27,635	...	...	5,209	3,315	...	172	53,204	31,122
Gauhati ...	1,076,243	8,82,745	74,508	50,180	...	...	7,304	5,199	308	693	82,120	56,072
Total Kamrup ...	1,355,154	10,91,633	122,503	77,815	...	...	12,513	8,514	308	865	135,324	87,194
Mangaldai ...	404,889*	3,41,073	27,068	19,435	...	...	2,528	1,965	604	768	30,200	22,168
Tezpur ...	361,560	2,98,876	35,302	25,067	...	...	4,071	3,232	...	...	39,373	28,299
Total Darrang ...	766,449*	6,39,949	62,370	44,502	...	...	6,599	5,197	604	768	69,573	50,467
Nowgong ...	623,599	4,33,162	79,726	45,768	...	...	8,041	5,671	24,042	16,763	111,809	68,202
Total Nowgong ...	623,599	4,33,162	79,726	45,768	...	...	8,041	5,671	24,042	16,763	111,809	68,202
Golaghat ...	368,739	3,26,788	24,356	15,298	...	...	1,721	1,246	...	56	26,077	16,600
Jorhat ...	520,392	4,67,342	28,953	18,300	...	...	3,239	2,615	...	827	32,192	21,742
Sibsagar ...	515,435	4,44,619	24,786	16,631	...	...	503	362	...	808	25,289	17,801
Total Sibsagar ...	1,404,566	12,38,749	78,095	50,229	...	...	5,463	4,223	...	1,691	83,558	56,143
North Lakhimpur ...	187,151	1,46,940	29,804	19,488	...	...	4,461	3,342	...	...	34,265	22,830
Dibrugarh ...	391,544	3,22,296	27,107	18,369	...	...	5,077	4,035	8,539	7,019	40,723	29,423
Total Lakhimpur ...	578,695	4,69,236	56,911	37,857	...	...	9,538	7,377	8,539	7,019	74,988	52,253
Total ...	6,994,626	46,18,468	453,032	2,73,341	...	25,944	43,881	32,097	35,815	36,265	532,728	3,67,647

* Revised

MENT B.

Area taken up for ordinary Cultivation in the Province of Assam for the year 1904-1905.

= 0·330 acre.)

Decreases due to								Total decrease.		Net increase or decrease.		Demand of the year.
Relinquishment or abandonment.		Annulment of settlement.		Revision of rates, remeasurement or alteration of classification.		Other causes.						
Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	Area, in *bighas*.	Revenue.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,366	442	56	20	39	13	1,467	479	2,928	954	+ 1,931	+ 17,133	2,54,802
2	5	...	...	...	...	16,068	4,578	16,070	4,583	— 15,585	+ 5,273	1,13,546
1,368	447	56	20	39	13	17,535	5,057	18,998	5,537	— 13,654	+ 22,406	3,68,348
1,896	542	496	163	47	18	19,452	5	21,891	728	— 14,330	+ 1,644	2,00,613
93	20	4,482	1,713	...	379	5,491	...	10,066	2,112	— 5,085	— 678	40,673
868	300	753	252	...	...	30,920	4,345	32,541	4,897	— 16,298	+ 7,757	78,099
...	...	...	...	...	40	41,797	...	41,797	40	— 41,797	— 40	11,732
73	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	27	+ 1,892	— 18	9,496
2,930	889	5,731	2,128	47	437	97,660	4,350	106,368	7,804	— 75,618	+ 8,665	3,40,613
16,727	6,837	...	...	1,377	541	7	205	18,111	7,583	+ 3,271	+ 1,393	69,242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,727	6,837	...	...	1,377	541	7	205	18,111	7,583	+ 3,271	+ 1,393	69,242
50,329	28,857	440	350	5,200	2,649	171	609	56,140	32,465	— 2,936	— 1,343	2,07,545
66,999	44,848	6,017	4,866	7,187	4,075	517	1,529	80,720	55,318	+ 1,400	+ 754	8,83,499
117,328	73,705	6,457	5,216	12,387	6,724	688	2,138	136,860	87,783	— 1,536	— 589	10,91,044
29,602	20,930	1,160	950	2,237	1,407	1,561	4,865	34,560	28,152	— 4,360	— 5,984	3,35,089
23,814	16,051	334	300	1,868	1,255	3,352	4,399	29,368	22,005	+ 10,005	+ 6,294	3,05,170
53,416	36,981	1,494	1,250	4,105	2,662	4,913	9,264	63,928	50,157	+ 5,645	+ 310	6,40,259
70,429	40,293	385	[illegible]	7,774	4,377	25,095	17,601	103,683	62,524	+ 8,126	+ 5,678	4,38,840
70,429	40,293	385	253	7,774	4,377	25,095	17,601	103,683	62,524	+ 8,126	+ 5,678	4,38,840
19,946	12,190	1,379	1,103	690	464	108	2,260	22,123	16,017	+ 3,954	+ 583	3,27,371
17,710	10,500	286	253	2,394	1,722	499	3,184	20,889	15,659	+ 11,303	+ 6,013	4,73,425
2,813	1,582	1,878	1,593	259	156	140	1,722	5,090	5,353	+ 20,199	+ 12,448	4,57,067
40,469	24,572	3,543	2,949	3,343	2,342	747	7,166	48,102	37,029	+ 35,456	+ 19,114	12,57,863
18,487	12,204	178	140	2,479	1,524	...	1,257	21,144	15,125	+ 13,121	+ 7,705	1,54,645
16,557	10,626	...	...	3,467	2,472	8,786	9,944	28,810	23,042	+ 11,913	+ 6,388	3,28,677
35,044	22,830	178	140	5,946	3,996	8,786	11,201	49,954	38,167	+ 25,034	+ 14,086	4,83,322
337,711	2,06,554	17,844	11,956	35,018	21,092	155,431	56,982	546,004	2,96,584	— 13,276	+ 71,063	46,89,531

figures.

STATE

Showing the fluctuations in the khiraj *area of the*

(1 *bigha* =

Districts.	1890-91.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
	Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
Goalpara	183,067	200,652	205,237	206,017
Kamrup	1,411,044	1,433,318	1,443,894	1,445,599
Mangaldai	452,162	438,622	438,646	441,308
Tezpur	258,105	279,629	290,651	302,182
Total Darrang	710,267	718,251	729,297	743,490
Nowgong	803,609	752,820	702,405	642,924
Sibsagar	1,250,822	1,312,687	1,355,999	1,392,226
Lakhimpur	389,682	465,549	483,263	499,347
Total	4,748,491	4,883,277	4,920,055	4,929,603

STATEMENT D.

Showing the area settled with ex-*tea coolies and other immigrants in Cachar and the Assam Valley Districts for the year* 1904-1905.

(1 *bigha* = 0·330 acre.)

District.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.	Time-expired coolies.	Other immigrants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
Cachar	727	1,537	2,264	294	668	962
Goalpara	...	1,512	1,512		1,829	1,829
Kamrup	1,855	9,564	11,419	1,963	10,853	12,816
Darrang	85,531	20,406	105,937	92,707	20,823	113,530
Nowgong	23,510	14,810	38,320	25,257	4,828	30,085
Sibsagar	98,323	11,023	109,346	103,329	12,947	116,276
Lakhimpur	76,867	23,582	100,449	95,275	25,593	120,868
Grand total ...	286,813	82,434	369,247	318,825	77,541	396,366

MENT C.

Assam Valley Districts (including lands held by tea planters).

0·330 acre.)

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bighas.	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*	*Bighas.*
205,022	213,435	206,369	208,459	220,137	217,208	218,264
1,302,093	1,301,821	1,240,059	1,273,501	1,333,239	1,359,237	1,357,701
437,430	437,109	425,070	417,867	424,714	417,002	412,754
314,503	328,902	335,182	349,527	370,733	383,646	393,617
751,933	766,011	760,252	767,394	795,447	800,648	806,371
640,767	631,505	596,609	590,528	613,255	633,717	641,835
1,429,567	1,461,375	1,483,878	1,510,900	1,543,343	1,588,972	1,625,059
541,309	569,733	593,984	619,033	639,707	665,725	694,144
4,870,661	4,943,880	4,881,151	4,969,815	5,145,128	5,265,507	5,343,374

Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Ordinary Land-Revenue,

District.	Number of States.	Demands.			Collections.			Remission.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	70,126	4,98,745	3,187	5,01,932	4,97,261	3,061	5,00,322	...
Sylhet ... Temporarily-settled ...	55,165	5,03,433	1,37,093	6,40,526	3,88,364	1,32,282	5,20,646	1,073
Permanently-settled ...	49,866	3,65,162	80,466	4,45,628	2,86,501	80,228	3,66,729	...
Total	105,031	8,68,595	2,17,559	10,86,154	6,74,865	2,12,510	8,87,375	1,073
Goalpara ... Temporarily-settled ...	13,648	99,940	25	99,965	99,940	25	99,965	...
Permanently-settled ...	19	11,411	...	11,411	11,411	...	11,411	...
Total	13,667	1,11,351	25	1,11,376	1,11,351	25	1,11,376	...
Kamrup	193,638	12,49,897	67,608	13,17,505	12,10,269	28,630	12,38,899	24,574
Darrang	136,774	7,30,849	38,309	7,69,158	7,04,239	31,474	7,35,713	7,425
Nowgong	119,666	4,80,867	2,037	4,82,904	4,77,843	1,539	4,79,382	3,353
Sibsagar	209,419	14,77,070	66,158	15,43,228	14,34,120	58,456	14,92,576	6,644
Lakhimpur	91,425	6,18,400	28,895	6,47,295	6,08,437	18,462	6,26,899	5,057
Naga Hills	1	10	...	10	10	...	10	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,907	9,966	...	9,966	9,057	...	9,057	...
Garo Hills ... Temporarily-settled ...	6,723	22,258	2,286	24,544	22,032	2,166	24,198	229
Permanently-settled ...	1	12	...	12	12	...	12	...
Total	6,724	22,270	2,286	24,556	22,044	2,166	24,210	229
Lushai Hills	56	188	...	188	188	...	188	...
Total temporarily-settled	898,548	56,91,623	3,45,598	60,37,221	54,51,760	2,76,095	57,27,855	48,355
Total permanently-settled	49,886	3,76,585	80,466	4,57,051	2,97,924	80,228	3,78,152	...
Grand total	948,434	60,68,208	4,26,064	64,94,272	57,49,684	3,56,323	61,06,007	48,355
Grand total for the previous year ...	977,182*	59,87,556	4,02,688	63,90,244	56,14,480*	2,59,202	58,73,682*	81,870*

* Revised

MENT E.

including Malikana *of Estates on the Revenue-Roll, during the year* 1904-1905.

Net balances.			Distribution of net balances.		Percentage.				Payments in advance on account of the ensuing year.	Total of sums included in the total demand of the year, the recovery of which was in suspense.	Collections made within the year, but not credited in the accounts of the year.	Percentage of total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5), if the amount in column 20 is excluded from the demand and that in column 21 added to the collections.
Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Doubtful and irrecoverable.	In process of recovery.	Current collections (column 6) on current demand (column 3).	Arrear collections (column 7) on arrear demand (column 4).	Total collections (column 8) on total demand (column 5).	Total uncollected balances (column 12) on total demand (column 5).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,485	125	1,610	446	1,164	99·76	96·04	99·67	·32	2,573	445	...	99·76
1,15,063	3,744	1,18,807	445	1,18,362	77·14	96·49	81·28	18·54	1,917	2,136	3,701	82·13
78,661	238	78,899	1	78,898	78·45	99·70	82·29	17·70	36,312	...	5	82·29
1,93,724	3,982	1,97,706	446	1,97,260	77·69	97·67	81·69	18·20	38,229	2,136	3,706	82·20
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	58	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	58	...	...	...
29,336	24,696	54,032	27,894	26,138	96·83	42·35	94·03	4·10	...	23,549	2,992	95·97
22,812	3,208	26,020	6,086	19,934	96·36	82·16	95·65	3·38	...	744	...	95·74
169	...	169	...	169	99·37	75·55	99·27	·03	...	...	...	...
41,586	2,422	44,008	800	43,208	97·09	88·35	96·71	2·85	...	...	...	...
9,409	5,930	15,339	...	15,339	98·39	63·89	96·84	2·37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
909	...	909	...	909	90·87	...	90·87	...	...	...	...	...
114	3	117	...	117	98·98	94·75	98·59	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
114	3	117	...	117	98·98	94·75	98·59	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2,20,883	40,128	2,61,011	35,671	2,25,340	95·79	79·89	94·88	4·32	4,548	26,874	6,693	95·41
78,661	238	78,899	1	78,898	79·11	99·70	82·74	17·26	36,312	...	5	82·73
2,99,544	40,366	3,39,910	35,672	3,04,238	94·75	83·63	94·02	5·23	40,860	26,874	6,698	94·51
3,61,292*	73,400*	4,34,692*	38,884	3,95,808*	93·77	64·36	91·91	6·80	25,588	2,517	17,871	92·85*

figures.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the coercive means employed for the collection of the Land Revenue in the Province during the year 1904-1905.

Subdivision and District.	Number of revenue-paying estates.	Number of estates on the owners of which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue in arrears for which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue paid after issue of notice of demand.	Number of cases in which property had to be attached.		Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of cases in which notice of sale had to be issued.	Amount of arrears for which sale notice was issued.	Number of cases in which property had to be sold.		Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
					Movables.	Estates.				Movables.	Estates.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
Silchar ... Mauzas ...	12,282	1,911	12,315	4,564	643	64	7,118	89	1,844	87	26	250	12·30
Tahsils ...	37,912	2,740	16,476	7,119	1,455	...	9,324	452	3,902	1	...	1	7·23
Total ...	50,194	4,251	28,791	11,683	2,098	64	16,442	541	5,746	88	26	251	8·47
Hailakandi ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	19,932	1,383	10,004	2,695	718	...	6,938	5	63	5	...	18	6·93
Total ...	19,932	1,383	10,004	2,695	718	...	6,938	5	63	5	...	18	6·93
Cachar ... Mauzas ...	12,282	1,511	12,315	4,564	643	64	7,118	89	1,844	87	26	250	12·30
Tahsils ...	57,844	4,123	26,480	9,814	2,173	...	16,262	457	3,965	6	...	19	7·13
Total ...	70,126	5,634	38,795	14,378	2,816	64	23,380	546	5,809	93	26	269	8·03
North Sylhet ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	52,109	3,753	56,841	4,729	460	8	6,457	3,540	60,867	26	86	779	7·20
Total ...	52,109	3,753	56,841	4,729	460	8	6,457	3,540	60,867	26	86	779	7·20
South Sylhet ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	19,128	713	21,368	7,665	331	...	14,979	113	5,149	56	...	2,551	3·72
Total ...	19,128	713	21,368	7,665	331	...	14,979	113	5,149	56	...	2,551	3·72
Karimganj ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	19,694	2,068	29,141	6,494	1,420	1	22,625	962	22,768	364	36	221	10·50
Total ...	19,694	2,068	29,141	6,494	1,420	1	22,625	962	22,768	364	36	221	10·50
Habiganj ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	11,188	597	7,369	1,924	...	326	5,445	2,753	39,786	...	71	1,930	5·33
Total ...	11,188	597	7,369	1,924	...	326	5,445	2,753	39,786	...	71	1,930	5·33
Sunamganj ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	2,912	211	4,878	399	117	1,367	20,013	1,239	19,392	7	13	188	7·24
Total ...	2,912	211	4,878	399	117	1,367	20,013	1,239	19,392	7	13	188	7·24
Sylhet ... ... Mauzas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsils ...	105,031	7,342	1,19,597	21,211	2,328	1,702	69,519	8,607	1,47,962	453	206	5,669	6·99
Total ...	105,031	7,342	1,19,597	21,211	2,328	1,702	69,519	8,607	1,47,962	453	206	5,669	6·99
Total Surma Valley Mauzas ...	12,282	1,511	12,315	4,564	643	64	7,118	89	1,844	87	26	250	12·30
Tahsils ...	162,875	11,465	1,46,077	31,025	4,501	1,702	85,781	9,064	1,51,927	459	206	5,688	7·03
Dhubri ... Mauzas ...	13,667	580	5,832	2,359	105	...	1,641	2	147	...	...	...	4·24
Tahsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,667	580	5,832	2,359	105	...	1,641	2	147	...	...	...	4·24
Barpeta ... Mauzas ...	31,103	788	7,687	4,215	162	...	2,657	23	626	1	...	9	2·53
Tahsils ...	12,878	420	12,231	7,570	38	9	3,193	3	44	3	2	252	3·26
Total ...	43,981	1,208	19,918	11,785	200	9	5,850	26	670	4	2	261	2·75
Gauhati ... Mauzas ...	28,045	1,095	11,619	6,254	74	1	2,681	28	457	...	...	...	3·90
Tahsils ...	121,612	8,262	2,07,800	1,12,781	1,200	243	61,479	109	5,277	25	48	3,518	6·79
Total ...	149,657	9,357	2,19,419	1,19,035	1,274	244	64,160	137	5,734	25	48	3,518	6·25
Kamrup ... Mauzas ...	59,148	1,883	19,306	10,469	236	1	5,338	51	1,083	1	...	9	3·18
Tahsils ...	134,490	8,682	2,20,031	1,20,351	1,238	252	64,672	112	5,321	28	50	3,770	6·46
Total ...	193,638	10,565	2,39,337	1,30,820	1,474	253	70,010	163	6,404	29	50	3,779	5·46

STATEMENT F—*concluded.*

Subdivision and District.		Number of revenue-paying estates.	Number of estates on the owners of which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue in arrears for which notice of demand issued.	Amount of revenue paid after issue of notice of demand.	Number of cases in which property had to be attached.		Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of cases in which notice of sale had to be issued.	Amount of arrears for which sale notice was issued.	Number of cases in which property had to be sold.		Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
						Movables.	Estates.				Movables.	Estates.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
Mangaldai ...	Mauzas ...	20,841	203	11,529	6,356	23	...	5,295	...	...	...	...	...	0·97
	Tahsils ...	51,735	1,202	9,887	6,289	371	3	2,807	17	93	8	3	75	2·32
	Total ...	72,576	1,405	21,416	12,645	394	3	8,102	17	93	8	3	75	1·94
Tezpur ...	Mauzas ...	41,507	4,386	30,718	8,760	659	...	5,141	659	5,141	12	...	...	10·57
	Tahsils ...	22,691	629	11,766	6,641	220	...	4,137	220	4,137	28	...	612	2·77
	Total ...	64,198	5,015	42,484	15,401	879	...	9,278	879	9,278	40	...	612	7·81
Darrang ...	Mauzas ...	62,348	4,589	42,247	15,116	682	...	10,436	659	5,141	12	...	...	7·36
	Tahsils ...	74,426	1,831	21,653	12,930	591	3	6,944	237	4,230	36	3	687	2·46
	Total ...	136,774	6,420	63,900	28,046	1,273	3	17,380	896	9,371	48	3	687	4·69
Nowgong ...	Mauzas ...	84,748	2,969	42,768	26,063	680	...	9,575	91	565	26	...	212	3·50
	Tahsils ...	34,918	27	66	25	6	...	17	2	5	2	...	10	0·07
	Total ...	119,666	2,996	42,834	26,088	686	...	9,592	93	570	28	...	222	2·50
Golaghat ...	Mauzas ...	27,850	2,039	65,404	12,474	876	1,001	48,200	...	307	55	90	810	7·32
	Tahsils ...	29,211	2,866	44,418	22,284	1,083	...	17,414	37	638	8	...	28	9·81
	Total ...	57,061	4,905	109,822	34,758	1,959	1,001	65,614	37	945	63	90	838	8·59
Jorhat ...	Mauzas ...	57,227	3,366	48,039	18,522	1,953	127	32,107	392	6,608	11	37	620	5·88
	Tahsils ...	18,268	1,346	15,179	7,103	224	7	4,037	7	120	...	2	50	7·36
	Total ...	75,495	4,712	63,218	25,625	2,177	134	36,144	399	6,728	11	39	670	6·24
Sibsagar ...	Mauzas ...	39,412	3,898	32,870	16,006	719	41	13,567	79	2,071	23	1	260	9·89
	Tahsils ...	37,451	3,204	34,845	15,715	1,647	213	19,677	210	4,483	94	101	2,533	8·55
	Total ...	76,863	7,102	67,715	31,721	2,366	254	33,244	289	6,554	117	102	2,793	9·24
Sibsagar District ...	Mauzas ...	124,489	9,303	1,46,313	47,002	3,548	1,169	93,874	471	8,986	89	128	1,690	7·47
	Tahsils ...	84,930	7,416	94,442	45,102	2,954	220	41,128	254	5,241	102	103	2,611	8·73
	Total ...	209,419	16,719	2,40,755	92,104	6,502	1,389	1,35,002	725	14,227	191	231	4,301	7·98
North Lakhimpur ...	Mauzas ...	35,652	3,376	39,750	16,844	1,305	63	17,743	136	1,8 8	73	31	1,766	9·47
	Tahsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,652	3,376	39,750	16,844	1,305	63	17,743	136	1,838	73	31	1,766	9·47
Dibrugarh ...	Mauzas ...	55,773	5,187	67,180	10,441	962	332	13,666	14	200	14	47	1,730	13·66
	Tahsils ...		2,433	10,302	1,053	1741	...	7,955	53	354	44	...	234	
	Total ...	55,773	7,620	77,482	11,494	2,703	332	21,621	67	554	58	47	1,964	13·66
Lakhimpur ...	Mauzas ...	91,425	10,996	1,17,232	28,338	4,008	395	39,364	203	2,392	131	78	3,730	12·03
	Tahsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	91,425	10,996	1,17,232	28,338	4,008	395	39,364	203	2,392	131	78	3,730	12·03
Total Brahmaputra Valley.	Mauzas ...	435,825	30,320	3,73,698	1,29,347	9,259	1,565	1,60,228	1,477	18,314	259	206	5,641	6·95
	Tahsils ...	328,764	17,956	3,36,192	1,78,408	4,789	475	1,12,761	605	14,797	168	156	7,078	5·46
Grand total ...	...	939,746	61,252	8,68,282	3,43,344	19,192	3,806	3,65,888	11,235	1,86,882	973	594	18,657	6·51
Total of previous year ...	...	969,111	59,293	7,78,237	3,82,898	16,706	3,618	2,91,396	12,914	1,74,686	453	536	12,865	6·12

STATEMENT G.

Showing Processes served and their cost in the Province during the year 1904-1905.

District.	Processes served.			Demand on account of process-fees.		Process-fees realised.	Amount of process-fees remitted.	Cost of process-serving establishment debitable to land revenue.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	12,187	7,005	19,192	16,258	1,375	15,703	86	3,620
Sylhet ...	33,365	27,420	60,785	31,450	5,274	30,718	836	9,971
Goalpara ...	1,328	463	1,791	905	60	837	4	1,129
Kamrup ...	12,727	7,288	20,015	12,777	8,029	11,352	3,041	6,117
Darrang ...	3,967	4,539	8,506	5,708	3,552	5,712	725	2,869
Nowgong ...	1,844	3,084	4,928	2,634	374	1,521	259	1,536
Sibsagar ...	14,339	6,042	20,381	19,293	8,678	19,096	2,203	9,082
Lakhimpur ...	16,982	5,959	22,941	13,924	6,041	10,793	4,511	4,295
Total ...	96,739	61,800	158,539	102,949	33,383	95,732	11,665	38,619
Total for the previous year ...	93,773*	65,708*	159,481*	104,076*	39,862*	95,273*	11,734	38,071

* Revised figures.

STATEMENT H.

STATE

Showing the Demand and Collections on account of Miscellaneous

Source of revenue.	Cachar.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.			Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Remission.	Current.	Arrear.	
1	2		3		4	5		6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fisheries	14,678	2,167	14,126	334	1,833	552	...	3,367
2. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. House-tax	7,862	...	7,862	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.(*a*) Royalty on coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	216	...	216	...	...	...	...	...
12. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	301	...	301	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	455	12	455	12	...	...	...	...
Total	23,542	2,179	22,990	346	1,833	552	...	3,367
Total for the previous year	31,463	9,846	26,899	2,199	7,726	1,944	1,741	...

* Revsied

MENT H.

Land Revenue in the Province during the year 1904-1905.

Sylhet.								Goalpara.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
7		8		9	10		11	12		13		14	15		16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,144	2,721	61,786	2,708	217	3,141	13	10,678	3,900	....	3,000	....	....	....	....	412
2,262	253	1,690	253	6	566	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	....
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1,326	...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
847	...	847	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	....
69,579	2,974	65,649	2,961	223	3,707	13	10,678	3,134	...	3,134	...	...	....	....	412
64,630	5,548	59,434	3,861	4,818	2,055	10	13,265	12,456*	...	12,456*	...	...	...	...	334*

figures.

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Kamrup.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	17		18		19	20		21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fisheries	38,965	222	38,287	166	100	578	56	13,140
2. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. House-tax	1,664	794	1,639	532	238	25	24	...
4. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Stone-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.(*a*) Royalty on coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
12. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	775	...	775	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	223	...	223	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41,686	1,016	40,983	698	338	603	80	13,140
Total for the previous year	43,852*	290	43,062*	22	42	774	242	7,754

* Revised

H—*continued.*

Darrang								Nowgong.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
22		23		24	25		26	27		28		29	30		31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,256	...	7,551	...	...	705	...	2,355	13,922	...	13,922	...	...	...	...	2,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,038	134	7,038	80	54	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
936	...	936	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
171	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
9,995	...	9,290	...	...	705	...	2,355	21,112	134	21,112	80	54	...	...	2,384
14,426*	927*	14,426*	927*	...	...	...	562*	21,992*	697	21,173*	559	833	94	30	2,531*

figures.

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Sibsagar.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	32		33		34	35		36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fisheries	27,688	3,112	27,217	1,133	2,168	282	...	6,718
2. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. House-tax	6,137	26	6,099	...	...	38	26	...
4. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Stone-quarries	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
6. Coal-mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.(*a*) Royalty on coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	304	...	304	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34,581	3,138	34,072	1,133	2,168	320	26	6,718
Total for the previous year	51,692*	2,261	47,878*	920	2,017	2,328	810	7,321

* Revised

H—*continued.*

Lakhimpur.								Naga Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
37		38		39	40		41	42		43		44	45		46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,337	7	9,256	7	218	863	...	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,155	...	7,996	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
746	...	152	...	...	594	...	...	63,533	...	60,435	...	3,098	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,672	...	38,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,121	...	4,121	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,614	...	3,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	1...
68,599	7	64,765	7	218	3,616	...	955	63,600	...	60,502	...	3,098	...	...	...
70,991*	1,418*	70,988*	320*	1,083*	7*	21*	2,052*	65,743	...	64,650	...	93	1,000	...	...

figures.

STATEMENT

Source of revenue.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	47		48		49	50		51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fisheries	11,060	...	7,174	...	...	3,886	...	...
2. Poll-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. House-tax	28,688	...	28,590	...	...	98	...	...
4. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Stone-quarries	705	...	288	...	...	417	...	...
6. Coal-mines	1,250	...	500	...	...	750	...	...
6.(*a*) Royalty on coal mines	15,358	...	15,358	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mineral oil	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
8. Salt-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gold washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	838	...	738	...	...	100	...	...
Total	57,924	...	52,673	...	...	5,251	...	...
Total for the previous year	54,885	...	54,842	...	43	...	...	...

H—*continued.*

Garo Hills.								Lushai Hills.							
Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
52		53		54	55		56	57		58		59	60		61
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,138	180	39,927	177	3	211	...	...	29,423	78	29,420	78	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,395	...	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,966	180	42,755	177	3	211	...	...	29,423	78	29,420	78	3	...	...	...
43,640	298	43,460	84	214	180	...	348	29,552	582	29,540	582	...	12	...	228

STATEMENT H—*concluded.*

Source of revenue.	Total for the year.							
	Demand of the year.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.		Payment in advance for future years.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.	
	62		63		64	65		66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fisheries	1,94,483	8,229	1,83,752	4,348	4,536	10,007	69	40,009
2. Poll-tax	10,417	253	9,686	253	6	725	...	...
3. House-tax	1,85,230	1,212	1,81,162	867	3,396	966	50	...
4. Lime-quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Stone-quarries	1,005	...	588	...	...	417	...	...
6. Coal-mines	1,616	...	866	...	...	750	...	...
6.(*a*) Royalty on coal-mines	54,030	...	54,030	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mineral oil	6,146	...	4,146	...	...	2,000	...	...
8. Salt-wells	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gold-washing	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
10. Sales of Government estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sales of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue.	1,089	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...
12. Quit rent of tributary *mahals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Survey fees (Chapter III of Land and Revenue Regulation).	6,517	...	6,517	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutation and registration fees (Chapter IV of Land and Revenue Regulation).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Partition fees (Chapter VI of Land and Revenue Regulation).	824	...	824	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other fees under the Land and Revenue Regulation ...	112	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other miscellaneous items not specified above ...	4,543	12	4,443	12	...	100	...	...
Total	4,66,141	9,706	4,47,345	5,480	7,938	14,965	119	40,009
Total for the previous year	5,05,305*	21,067*	4,88,782*	9,474*	16,869*	8,394*	2,854*	34,395*

* Revised figures.

STATEMENT I.

Showing the Demand and Collection of Local Rates in the Province during the year 1904-1905.

District.	Demand.			Collections.				Remissions.			Balances.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Advance collections.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	43,137	61	43,198	43,045	52	336	43,433	...	...	...	92	9	101
Sylhet	2,35,515	63,661	2,99,176	1,79,247	63,228	11,930	2,54,405	...	70	70	56,268	363	56,631
Goalpara	70,565	2	70,567	70,565	2	6	70,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	1,00,277	8,337	1,08,614	97,635	2,748	...	1,00,383	821	964	1,785	1,821	4,625	6,446
Darrang	52,884	2,003	54,887	51,249	1,532	...	52,781	218	218	436	1,417	253	1,670
Nowgong	32,137	130	32,267	31,887	113	...	32,000	178	17	195	72	...	72
Sibsagar	1,08,764	11,018	1,19,782	1,04,843	10,297	...	1,15,140	82	326	408	3,839	395	4,234
Lakhimpur ...	50,610	3,261	53,871	49,226	2,567	...	51,793	36	291	327	1,348	403	1,751
Total	6,93,889	88,473	7,82,362	6,27,697	80,539	12,272	7,20,508	1,335	1,886	3,221	64,857	6,048	70,905
Total for the previous year.	6,82,919	82,770*	7,65,689*	6,11,494*	50,599	18,592	6,80,685*	774	14,677*	15,451*	70,651	17,494	88,145

* Revised figures.

STATEMENT J.

Showing the Registration of Changes amongst Proprietors and Landholders.

(1 *bigha*=0·330 acre.)

District.	Number of cases.					Area (*bighas*) transferred.				Total number of estates liable to mutation.	Percentage of cases instituted during year to total number of estates.
	Pending from preceding year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		Balance pending at close of year.	By mortgage.		By sale.			
			Contested.	Uncontested.		With permission.	Without permission.	Voluntary.	By order of Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cachar	3,969	8,986	659	11,180	1,116	...	140	47,655	484	65,754	13·66
Sylhet	2,136	15,234	294	12,371	4,705	...	20	13,489	288	55,165	27·61
Goalpara	5	38	1	39	3	...	...	...	7,809	1,438	2·64
Kamrup	4,916	61	4,916	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	498	2,229	247	2,218	262	429	23	9,685	167	59,634	3·73
Nowgong	80	1,024	119	873	112	6	8	1,914	108	33,472	3·05
Sibsagar	10	66	12	60	4	...	...	12,343	126	92,490	·07
Lakhimpur	207	1,753	79	1,732	149	29	...	14,867	365	27,680	6·33
Total ...	11,821	29,391	6,327	28,473	6,412	464	191	99,953	9,347	3,35,633	8·75

STATE

Showing the Assignments of Land

1 bigha=

District and class of tenure.	Area, in *bighas*.		
	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Cachar ... *Baksha*	2,117	62	2,179
Cachar ... *Lakhiraj*	...	1,412	1,412
Sylhet ... *Lakhiraj*	...	21,725	21,725
Sylhet ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	248	248
Goalpara ... *Namghars*	...	2	2
Kamrup ... *Lakhiraj*	...	102,568	102,568
Kamrup ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	444,628	444,628
Darrang ... *Lakhiraj*, including six-pie *lakhiraj* ...	...	16,617	16,617
Darrang ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	94,105	94,105
Darrang ... Pension lands	...	723	723
Darrang ... Lands for temples (*Namghar*)	...	145	145
Darrang ... *Katakis*	48	...	48
Darrang ... Gaonburas	6,280	...	6,280
Nowgong ... *Lakhiraj*	...	7,001	7,001
Nowgong ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	16,280	16,280
Nowgong ... Land for temples	...	145	145
Nowgong ... Gaonburas	4,140	...	4,140
Sibsagar ... *Lakhiraj*	...	115,612	115,612
Sibsagar ... *Nisf-khiraj*	...	15,173	15,173
Sibsagar ... Pension lands	...	369	369
Sibsagar ... Ten-twenties	...	575	575
Sibsagar ... *Namghars*	...	372	372
Sibsagar ... *Naga khats*	2,281	...	2,281
Sibsagar ... Gaonburas	6,463	...	6,463
Lakhimpur ... *Lakhiraj*, *nisf-khiraj*, and pension lands ...	...	12,670	12,670
Lakhimpur ... *Chaukidars* and *Katakis*	440	...	440
Lakhimpur ... Gaonburas	5,532	...	5,532
Total	2,730	850,432	877733
Total for the previous year	5,033	850,582	855615

N. B.—Figures showing areas on which remissions of revenue have

MENT K.

Revenue existing in the Province.

0·330 acre.

Estimated land revenue calculated at ordinary rates.			Actual land revenue paid.			Amount of assignment or alienation.		
On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	On area for the maintenance of public servants.	On area on other grounds.	Total.	For the maintenance of public servants.	On other grounds.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
962	42	1,004	...	...	...	962	42	1,004
...	956	956	...	...	...	...	956	956
...	7,187	7,187	...	...	...	...	7,187	7,187
...	51	51	...	30	30	...	21	21
...	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	14
...	46,301	46,301	...	...	...	...	46,301	46,301
...	2,84,116	2,84,116	...	1,42,058	1,42,058	...	1,42,058	1,42,058
...	9,893	9,893	...	48	48	...	9,845	9,845
...	33,616	33,616	...	16,808	16,808	...	16,808	16,808
...	490	490	...	...	...	...	490	490
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
36	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	36
4,439	...	4,439	...	...	...	4,439	...	4,439
...	3,102	3,102	...	...	...	...	3,102	3,102
...	11,202	11,202	...	3,995	3,995	...	7,207	7,207
...	202	202	...	...	...	...	202	202
2,928	...	2,928	...	...	...	2,928	...	2,928
...	16,595	16,595	...	...	...	...	16,595	16,595
...	8,807	8,807	...	3,455	3,455	...	5,352	5,352
...	336	336	...	...	...	...	336	336
...	578	578	...	502	502	...	76	76
...	326	326	...	...	...	...	326	326
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
5,642	...	5,642	...	...	...	5,642	...	5,642
...	10,131	10,131	...	1,833	1,833	...	8,298	8,298
356	...	356	...	...	...	356	...	356
4,194	...	4,194	...	...	...	4,194	...	4,194
20,223	4,24,147	4,54,370	...	1,68,729	1,68,729	20,223	2,65,418	2,85,641
3,358	4,36,538	4,39,896	...	1,69,835	1,69,835	3,358	2,66,703	2,70,061

been granted to gaonburas in Darrang are approximate only.

STATEMENT L.

Showing financial results on account of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the year ending 30th June 1905 in the Province of Assam.

Districts.	State of loans account (principal).				Recovery of principal.						Recovery of interest.		
	Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (column 9 + 10).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.	Total collection on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collections on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year, *i.e.*, 1 (column 2 + 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	12	2	...	...	...	...
Goalpara ...	66	...	66	...	33	...	33	66*	...	...	4	...	...
Kamrup ...	32,143	18,317	18,082	32,378	19,086	447	19,533	18,082	...	1,451	2,300	...	7·12
Darrang ...	3,390	8,385	1,430	10,345	2,060	115	2,175	1,430	...	745	157	...	2·28
Nowgong ...	4,100	9,625	2,235	11,490	2,269	1,199	3,468	2,235†	...	1,406	228	...	2·92
Sibsagar ...	1,135	470	902	703	677	252	929	902‡	...	27	100	...	10·88
Lakhimpur ...	...	1,275	264	1,011	155	...	155	264§	...	46	18	...	1·78
Grand total ...	40,848	38,072	22,993	55,927	24,280	2,027	26,307	22,991	2	3,675	2,807	...	5·80

* Includes Rs. 33 realized in advance.
† Includes Rs. 173 realized in advance.
‡ Excludes Re. 1-6-6 excess collection and Rs. 12-8 paid in advance.
§ Includes Rs. 155 realized in advance.

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